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PHARMACOPŒIAS, London,
REP

[Tr. by R. R. R.]



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A
TRANSLATION

OF THE

CORRECTED EDITION

OF THE

PHARMACOPOEIA

Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis,

PUBLISHED IN JULY 1815.

WITH NOTES.

BY A LONDON PHYSICIAN.

“A head no Hellebore can cure.”

London :

PRINTED FOR SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER ROW ;
AND S. HIGHLEY AND SON, 174, FLEET STREET.

1815.

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PHARM., Lond., RCP
[Lindy R. Reece]



TO

EARL STANHOPE.

MY LORD,

IF public virtue were the true test of nobility, your Lordship would have an individual claim to the high rank which ancestry alone too often confers on others. Whatever difference of political sentiments may exist, there can be but one opinion of your Lordship—as your Country's friend, at all times alive to her best interests. It is in this character I presume to dedicate the present Work to your Lordship, of which you are an able judge as a man of science, and which calls for your attention as a Legislator.

The Royal College of Physicians, your Lordship is aware, possess a monopoly of the medical practice of the metropolis and its environs seven miles round, by an old Corporation Charter of Henry the Eighth. Not only do they possess this exclusive privilege of practice, but they have the farther right of forming a Pharmacopœia for the regulation of pharmacy, and the proper preparation of substance used in medicine throughout the realm. This right has been regularly sanctioned at various periods by the mandate of Government; and the Pharmacopœia of the College is in medicine the direction of the practitioner, as much as the Prayer-Book is in religion for the church. If errors exist in the latter, souls must be in danger: if in the former, the body, too often a greater consideration with most individuals, suffers no less. In general, the former Pharmacopœias of the College have been pretty correct, but in consequence of the changes which have taken place in chemistry, and an attempt at something of originality, the last and present work have been found so pregnant with errors as to betray equally the most culpable ignorance on the part of the College, and unacquaintance with the new improvements in general, as also the most dangerous consequence to the Leiges.

This has been proved by some of the first chemists of the age, in their criticisms on the work, and acknowledged by the College themselves; and your Lordship is too able a judge of the subject not to perceive these imperfections which are pointed out in the present translation.

So standing the facts, I appeal to your Lordship whether it ought not to form an immediate object of the Legislature to inquire into this dangerous and defective state of Medical Pharmacy, as directed by the College, and whether a right they are incapable of exercising with benefit to the public should not be withdrawn. Corporations, like individuals, are well known to suffer from age and imbecility, and to require reformation. No one is so able to take up the cause of humanity, of which the present subject forms a leading part, as your Lordship. I have only, I am persuaded, to point it out to your Lordship's view, to engage your warmest interest. Exclusive rights ought only to be possessed by those who are capable of being useful to the public: there can be no other claim for monopoly; and the moment

that utility ceases, that moment the exclusive right ought to cease. The College of Physicians have been long a bar to the advancement of medical science in the Metropolis. By limiting their number to the graduates of certain universities, which are not medical schools, they have checked abilities and damped improvement. This is evident, by comparing what has been done by the other departments of the profession compared with this body.

Surgery, by emancipating itself from their trammels, and uniting with the exercise of it the cultivation of anatomy, has risen near to a superior height, and has engrossed a great part of that field which the College formerly occupied. The advantage of this to society is conspicuous, and the College have secured their consequence in public estimation. In no part of their duty have the College been more remiss than in their attention to pharmacy: by their charter, it is enacted, that they should regularly visit the shops of the apothecaries, and judge of the qualities of their articles. This duty, one of the most important that could be performed, they have totally neglected; justly perhaps sensible, that they are incompetent to the task, as the present Pharmacopœia so clearly shews.

Restrictions in science, your Lordship will allow, are the sure obstacles to emulation and improvement. Science cannot be aristocratical. Abilities should give the only distinction, and it will mount with progressive energy to perfection. The College of Physicians is the millstone of the profession: they repress the ambition and best efforts of rising merit, which can never gain a higher step than a licentiate, unless it has breathed a certain academic air, impregnated with a sacred charm. This air is unfortunately too often of the *Bœotian* kind; and the present Pharmacopœia can give no high idea to foreign nations that the members of the College are *deeply studied* or *profoundly learned*: several of the preparations it contains are even advertised nostrums of the day; thus approximating quackery to regular practice, and giving it a sanction which the pride of real knowledge should spurn. Were the charter of the College of that liberal nature it ought to be, and ready to introduce to the first honours every man of real merit and science, we should soon see medicine make equal progress with the other departments of knowledge.

These, my Lord, I flatter myself, will be sufficient hints for one of your Lordship's patriotic and liberal mind, to look into the Charter of the College, to see how little it is calculated for the present state of science or the public benefit; and, like all corporation acts, while it is favourable to a few, it injures the great interests of society, and outrages the very cause of humanity.

If your Lordship should be satisfied of this, there is little doubt you will bring it in that view before the Legislature, which will lead to its necessary reformation and redress.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

With due respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

Humble servant,

London, Aug. 18, 1815.

THE TRANSLATOR.

PREFACE

TO

THE TRANSLATION.

AFTER the short interval of six years, the College of Physicians of London have found it necessary to revise their Pharmacopœia, not on account of any improvement in Chemistry or Botany, as alleged for the revision of their former Edition, but of the many flagrant Chemical and other errors with which it abounds, and for the detection of which, they and the public are greatly indebted to Messrs. Phillips, Hume, and other chemical characters. Thus have this learned Body tacitly admitted, that they were incompetent to the simple task which they had so *humanely* undertaken (as they say) for the *public* good!

Notwithstanding several alterations have been made in the names of the articles of the Materia Medica, and in the Recipes and Directions for making officinal Compounds, the introduction of new substances and preparations, and the rejection of others, they have thought proper to publish this corrected Work, as a *new Edition* only, rather than trouble his Majesty's Privy Council to issue an order, "to command *all* and *singular* Apothecaries and others, whose business it is to compound Medicines, or distil Oils, or Waters, (why not Spirits?) or make other extracts, within any part of his Majesty's

Kingdom of Great Britain, called England, Dominion of Wales or Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, that they, and every of them, do not compound or make any Medicine, or Medical Receipt or Prescription, or distil any Oils or Waters, or make other extracts that are in the said *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis*, mentioned or named, in any other form than is or shall be directed, prescribed, or set down in the said Book." If such an order was necessary for the former edition, surely it is no less so for the present altered one. Probably they were afraid of being interrogated as to the reasons which rendered a revision of a work necessary, which had been so lately represented to the Privy Council *as perfect!*

For the purpose of extending an acquaintance with the contents of this valuable Book, the College have given their opinion, that an English translation is necessary. The translation of the former Edition was assigned to Dr. Richard Powell, a Fellow of the learned Body. And notwithstanding the errors with which that translation abounds, (being no less than one hundred and fifty!) the Committee have delegated the present edition *to him!!* The Latin and English Editions were in the press at the same time, and although the translator has extended his Work to four times the size of the Latin Edition, both were ready for publication on the same day! The liberal Doctor's motive for delaying the publication of the Latin Edition is not very creditable to a Body of Philosophers. Dr. Powell's Book, of course, is a translation of the *manuscript* Work, and this may account for its not according with the *printed* Latin Edition, for it is not to be supposed, that Dr. Powell would dare to introduce articles into his translation, which are not noticed in the Latin Edition, or to make any alteration in the formulæ or names. In the *Materia Medica* of Dr. Powell's translation, *Plumbum* and *Oleum Myristicæ* appear in their alphabetical places, which are not to be found in the *printed Latin* Edition!! In the table of new names he has introduced seven articles which are not in the Latin edition, and one, viz. *Confectio Lyttæ*, which is not to be found in the present or any former

edition!!! The Doctor has also put many Latin words in the plural number, which in the Latin Edition, are in the singular, and *vice versa*, of which the following are a few instances :

Latin Edition has	<i>Ovum.</i>	Dr. Powell, <i>Ova.</i>
Do.	<i>Amygdalæ amaræ</i>	} Do. <i>Amygdala amara et dulcis.</i>
	<i>et dulces.</i>	
Do.	<i>Galla</i>	Do. <i>Gallæ.</i>
Do.	<i>Confectio Aurantii</i>	} Do. <i>Confectio Aurantiorum.</i>

Other similar instances in which the two works differ, might be adduced, but these are sufficient to prove that Dr. Powell's Work was not translated from the *printed* copy of the Latin Edition. The other instances in which the works do not accord, are evidently to be attributed to the carelessness of the translator. Of these it will be only necessary to notice a few. In the formula for the *Sodæ Carbonas*, the College recommend three ounces of the subcarbonate of Ammonia, and Dr. Powell only *two* ounces. To precipitate the sulphuret of Antimony, Dr. Powell directs the Sulphuric Acid to be used, and the College the *dilute* Sulphuric Acid. In the recipe for Tincture of Rhubarb, Dr. Powell says, an ounce and a half of Cardamom Seeds, and the College only half an ounce. Other instances might be produced, such as carbonate for subcarbonate; a pint for a pound; Sulphuric Æther for Rectified Æther. But these are enough to prove that a more correct translation was necessary, or that the purchasers of Dr. Powell's translation should also possess a copy of the Latin Edition. Such glaring evidences of haste and carelessness in a Work of this kind, reflect disgrace on the College of Physicians.

The changing of the names of Drugs, and altering the strength of the compounds employed in Medicine, is a measure of a most serious nature; and, as the *public benefit* is assigned for having so done, the more enlightened part may be induced to enquire in what the improvements in *Practical Medicine* and *Chemistry*

consist, which rendered these alterations necessary. What has modern Chemistry done for the healing art? Has it thrown any light on the nature of diseases, has it enabled Physicians more successfully to combat them, or has it rendered that cloak for ignorance, a dead Language, unnecessary? These questions they must answer in the negative; for it must be confessed, that with all their pedantry and pretensions, the art of the Physician is in the same state as it was left by Hippocrates.

If the progress of the sciences of Chemistry and Botany, and the discoveries in Practical Medicine, rendered it necessary to alter and correct their Pharmacopœia, have not the improvements in Surgery, and the establishment of a Surgical Pathology or constitutional Surgery, also rendered a revision of their Charter and Bye-Laws necessary? However proper that Charter might have been at the time it was granted, it certainly does not apply to the present state of Medical practice in England; for such is the education of the Surgeons and Apothecaries of the present day, that they are as well acquainted with the nature and treatment of diseases, as the Graduates of the English Universities; and that the gratitude of the public is more due to the exertions of the Surgeon and Apothecary, than to the *labours* of the College of Physicians, no one acquainted with the present state of the practice will deny. If the College of Physicians were the friends to the promotion of Medical science, as they represent themselves to be, they would lay open the road to the Surgeon and Apothecary to the highest honours in Medicine, as an incentive to future exertions and to keep up, throughout their practice, that commendable ardour of mind, with which they commence their studies.

The College of Physicians tell us, that “a Pharmacopœia is, in its *very* nature ephemeral, and requires *certain* changes, after intervals of no *very long* duration, nor should there exist, in a well educated profession, such as Medicine *ought* to be, any difficulty in receiving and adopting the alterations which are (by the College) thought necessary!” A short period will, no doubt, furnish them with a very plausible excuse for publishing a

corrected Edition, not for the sake of the profit, which is only one hundred per cent, but the real benefit of his Majesty's subjects!!

The Latin Edition is published at seven shillings a copy, which, at half the price, would have afforded a decent profit, and might have been printed for one shilling, while Dr. Powell extends his Work to twelve shillings!!

One reason for publishing a new revision of their Book, probably, will be, that the arrangement is decidedly bad, that it would have been more *scientific* and *rational* to notice the officinal preparations of the articles of the *Materia Medica* under their respective heads! Some alteration in the names may also appear to be necessary. Instead of the barbarous term *Potassa*, (a modern Latin word, derived from the English words *Pot ash*!) they may substitute the old name *Kali*, or *Alkali*, and as this salt is a subcarbonate in the state it is first procured, they may think it only necessary to distinguish the pure from the impure, by the adjectives *purificatum* and *impurum*. When the quantity of its carbonic acid is increased by art, it may be termed *Kali Carbonatum*; and when deprived entirely of its carbonic acid, *Kali decarbonatum*. In the same manner all the alkalines may be named.—The neutral Salts may also be named in one compound word, according to their component parts, for instance: Acetated Kali, may be termed *Aceto-Kali*; the Tartarized Kali, *Tartaro-Kali*; Nitre, *Nitrico-Kali*, and so on. For the term *liquor*, they may substitute *Solutum*. For Tincture, *Infusum Spirituosum*, as *Inf. Cinchonæ Spirituosum*; and for Simple Infusion, *Infusum Aquosum*. For a Tincture, which is a mere solution of Gum Resin in Spirit, they may term *Solutum Spirituosum*, as *Solutum Myrrhæ Spirituosum*. A Wine may be termed *Infusum Vinosum*, as *Infus. Ipecac. Vinos.* For Pills, Massa, as *Massa Colocynthidis*. For Spirits, *Oleum Essentiale Dilutum Spirituosum*; as *Oleum Essentiale Carui, Dilut. Spirituosum*; and for Distilled Waters, *Ol. Essent. Dilut. Aquos.* as *Ol. Essent. Carui Dilut. Aquos.*: as by the term, Spirit of Caraway, or Water of Caraway: many, less acquainted with Che-

mistry than the College, may suppose that the spirit and water were procured *from* the caraway seeds. In the composition of the officinal and extemporaneous compounds, they cannot be at a loss to discover ample reasons for alterations, and fully to justify, in the minds of every Chemist, *a new Book*, or for puzzling compounders with new scientific names.

Dr. Powell complains of the virulence with which he has been attacked by Reviewers, and after modestly comparing himself to the learned and liberal Erasmus, declares, that like him he wishes to jog on peaceably!! If in some reviews an analysis of the Pharmacopœia has been given by men who are competent to the task, and who dare to notice the errors they discovered, the work has on the contrary met with unmerited praise in others. Of all the writers connected with the periodical works, the members of the London College of Physicians are the most illiberal, abusive, and unscientific, except it be on works of their own, when they are most disgustingly profuse in commendation; even Dr. Powell, this Erasmus of the age, cannot avoid speaking of their individual exertions in pointing out more clearly the symptoms of *some* diseases, and remedies for others! And what are the works which convey this information? Mere paltry indirect advertisements, for fees. What was the conduct of the College when this imitator of Erasmus was a censor? Was the prosecution of Dr. Dick for prescribing and taking a fee honourable to them as a body of philosophers? On what ground can they justify such proceedings? The only question should have been, is he qualified or not qualified to practise? That he was as well qualified to practise as any member of the College was not doubted; but the crime he had committed was, the taking of a fee within the limits of their jurisdiction: but had he taken a ride with his patient beyond the seven mile-stone, he might there have prescribed and taken a fee with impunity!!! They fined the Doctor, and instituted legal proceedings to recover the fine, although he did not refuse to pay the mulct. No, the Doctor must be exposed, and put

to considerable expense in defending the action. Was this, gentle Erasmus, done for the good of the public or the good of yourselves? In the course of last year, we find this learned body, actuated no doubt by the same laudable motive to benefit the public, strenuously employed in opposing the application of the Apothecaries of England to the Legislature for a Bill to enable them to make a charge for attendance on patients. No, this respectable class of practitioners were only to be remunerated for their visits by the profit arising from their medicines, although their attendance may be required where medicine might not be necessary!!! They could have no just claim to any thing like a fee, because, forsooth, they were not educated at an English university, but a much better school than either of them, viz. the hospitals of London!! And the Pharmacopœia of the College most satisfactorily proves that *scientific* knowledge can only be obtained at an *English* university.

No wonder that Oxford and Cambridge profound,
 In learning and science so greatly abound,
 When all carry thither a little each day,
 And meet with so few who bring any away.

Did their opposition in this instance arise from a desire to benefit the public or themselves? What would Erasmus have said to such conduct?

To say nothing of the plan the College had in contemplation of prohibiting the surgeons from the practice of physic within their jurisdiction, and their claim to the constitutional treatment of surgical cases, let us inquire of this scientific body what they really have done for the public good. The charter was granted to them originally for the avowed purpose of suppressing quackery. Now so little have they interfered with this trade, that it never flourished more than within the last ten years, and the Legislature have licensed the trade without even a remonstrance from this body!! If the Licentiates in this traffic were authorized to receive fees, their opposition would probably have been exerted for the *public good*; and although by a late act of the

Legislature many preparations of the *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis* become liable to the duty imposed on *quack* Medicines, and some chemists have been fined for selling them without stamps, this body of Philosophers have not thought it necessary to expostulate with Government, on the impropriety of classing the Preparations of their *Pharmacopœia* with the *unchemical* Patent Medicines of *ignorant pretenders and licensed puffers of the day!!*

Since the College have been enabled to improve their *Pharmacopœia* by the assistance of men of science, would it not be more like the conduct of Erasmus to endeavour to merit their esteem by discarding all sordid and selfish views, and to unite for the improvement of medicine and the *real* benefit of mankind, and follow the advice given them by the late learned Judge Mansfield, to admit all that are found, on examination, to be competent to practice, and to reject those that are incompetent. By admitting the Graduates of the Scotch universities to the same privileges and honours as those of Oxford and Cambridge claim, as a matter of right, they might lay the foundation of establishing that most desirable object, a *National Pharmacopœia*.

THE COLLEGE PREFACE.

In the Preface, the College state, that the daily cultivation and extension of natural science, have imposed upon them the labour of revising, and of course, of republishing their Pharmacopœia. That since the period of twenty-two years, when the former revised and corrected Pharmacopœia was sent forth to the Medical world as perfect, the "science of nature" has been freed from so much error, illustrated by experiments, and founded on more solid and profound principles, that if the Department of Medicine was allowed to remain neglected and rude, they might deservedly incur censure.

The improvements in the Sciences of Botany and Chemistry were considered of such vast importance, by this learned body, as not to allow of any delay in the scrupulous examination of the articles employed in medicine, in order to ascertain whether, in their judgment, the same should be expunged from their Pharmacopœia, as obsolete or superfluous!!

In opposition to the opinion of some Writers, that Medicine has been for many years retrograde, they boldly assert, that this Science has annually advanced, and that this age has contributed its mite towards its promotion, "for it has, more accurately, defined the symptoms of certain Diseases, and has discovered more appropriate remedies for others! It has rejected some Medicaments as useless and inefficacious, and, by use and authority, has established others of greater powers, and has enabled them to examine the whole with more accuracy!!" When this Learned Body commenced their labour of revision, they detected many things which ill accorded with the present MORE perfect state of their art, and many more which were at variance with the improved Nomenclature of Philosophers of later days; and some, which the Work itself (their Pharmacopœia) required, with respect to order and consistency! Not without being fully aware of the danger which might arise from the alteration in the names of Drugs, they resolved to affix to Medicines the names that were considered most correct, from a conviction, that whatever is most scientific, will ultimately become established as the most useful.

In regard to themselves, they declare that they have spared no labour to make their Pharmacopœia as perfect as possible, and modestly admit, that they are not without suspicion, that it will not be satisfactory to all, or that it will be found free from errors. In order, however, to abate the severity of censure, they entreat the critics to consider the great variety and difficulty which attach to an undertaking of this sort, in which case they flatter themselves that they (the critics) will not be disgusted with a few errors; and this sentence concludes with a quotation from Cicero—"sed hæc hæc hactenus!"

For the adoption of some terms, they confess a more earnest apology is necessary, on account of deviation from common usage, as anthemis and lytta, or sound more horrid and barbarous, as potassa. On the admission of these terms, this Body of Philosophers say, they did pause; but, alas, what was to be done against the authority of all the Naturalists of the present day; or could they employ the names of animals, vegetables, and minerals, which the principal Writers have applied to substances entirely dissimilar? After due deliberation, they thought it most prudent to risk the charge of barbarism, than to admit terms of dubious signification, or to dissent only in a few instances from the established practice of Chemists.

With respect to the propriety of the change they have made in the measure of Liquids, they speak more confidently, "since they cannot be accused of having done it from affectation of novelty; for, the application of the same name to measures of liquids and to the weights of solids, have frequently been productive of mistakes." They did not dare, however, to make any alteration in the measure called a gallon, because its capacity is regulated by the laws of the realm; but they deemed it not only lawful, but an incumbent duty, to affix such names as, in their judgment, were proper, in order to prevent a recurrence of such mistakes.

The most gratifying reward they can receive for their labour in perfecting this Work, they declare is, that "it shall contribute to public benefit, by pointing out more certain Remedies for the more speedy alleviation and cure of Diseases!"

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LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

SINCE there are two kinds of Weights used in England, by one of which gold and silver, and by the other nearly all other kinds of merchandise are estimated, we use the former, which is named *Troy weight*, and we divide the pound in the following way, to wit:

The Pound (lb.)	} contains	twelve ounces	(℥)
Ounce		eight drachms	(ʒ)
Drachm		three scruples	(ʒ)
Scruple		twenty grains	(gr.)

We have added the signs by which it is customary to designate the different weights. The measure of liquids is also different—one being employed for Beer, and the other for Wine; we make use of the latter, and use for liquids the measures which are derived from the wine gallon.

The wine gallon is limited by the laws of the realm, which for medical uses is divided in the following manner:

The Gallon	} contains	eight pints	(0)
Pint		sixteen fluid ounces	(f℥)
Fluid ounce		eight fluid drachms	(fʒ)
Fluid drachm		sixty minims	(m)

We have added the signs by which we designate the measures.

That no error may arise from the indiscriminate employment of the names of weights and measures, which apply indiscriminately to either, we have not inconsiderately devised certain new ones which short practice will render easy. We even measure the smallest quantities of liquids by a glass measure, accurately graduated, for the number of drops is a fallacious and uncertain mode, since almost twice the number of drops of a tincture are required to fill the same measure, when compared with those of water.

It should be seen that neither copper or lead form a part of the materials of which mortars, measures, funnels, or any other vessel in which medicines are either prepared or kept; so that earthenware, glazed with lead, is not proper. Preparations of an acid, an alkali, an earth, metal, as well as salts of every kind, ought to be kept in bottles with glass stoppers.

We measure the degrees of heat by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and when we order a boiling heat, a temperature of 212 is meant; a gentle heat signifies a temperature of between 90 and 100.

When *Specific Gravity* is mentioned, we suppose the article to be of the temperature of 55.

A **Water Bath** signifies when any thing contained in a vessel is exposed either to boiling water or its vapour, that it may be heated.

A **Sand Bath** is made of sand gradually heated, in which any vessel, with its contents, is placed.

MATERIA MEDICA.

IN the second column vegetables are named according to *Willdenow's* edition of LINNÆUS'S Species of Plants; Animals according to *Gmelin's* edition of LINNÆUS'S System of Nature; and Chemical Articles according to the most recent nomenclatures, unless the contrary be indicated.

ABI

ABIEſTIS RESINA, resin of the spruce fir -
 ABSINTHIUM, common wormwood -
 ACACIÆ GUMMI, gum Arabic -
 ACETOSÆ FOLIA, the leaves of common sorrel -
 ACETOSELLA, common wood sorrel -
 ACETUM, vinegar -
 ACIDUM SULPHURICUM, sulphuric acid -

The specific weight is to that of distilled water as 1.850 to 1.000.

ACONITI FOLIA, leaves of monkswood -
 ADEPS, lard -

ADE

Pinus Abies, the concrete resin.
 Artemisia Absinthium.
 Acacia vera, the gum.
 Rumex Acetosa, the leaves.
 Oxalis Acetosella.
 Acidum aceticum impurum, impure acetic acid.
 Acidum Sulphuricum.

Aconitum Napellus, the leaves.
 Sus Scrofa, the fat.

ÆRUGO, <i>verdigris</i>	- - -	{ Subacetate cupri impura, impure subacetate of copper.
ALLII RADIX, <i>the root of garlic</i>	- - -	- Allium Sativum, <i>the root.</i>
ALOES SPICATÆ EXTRACTUM, <i>Socotrine aloe</i>	- - -	- Aloe spicata, <i>the extract.</i>
ALOES VULGARIS EXTRACTUM, <i>Barbadoes aloes</i>	- - -	- Aloe Vulgaris, (<i>Sibthorp. Flor. Græc.</i>) <i>the extract.</i>
ALTHÆÆ FOLIA ET RADIX, <i>marshmallow leaves and root</i>	- - -	- Althæa officinalis, <i>leaves and root.</i>
ALUMEN, <i>alum</i>	- - -	- Supersulphas Aluminae et Potassæ.
AMMONIACUM, <i>gum ammoniac</i>	- - -	- Heracleum Gummiferum, <i>the gum resin.</i>
AMMONIÆ MURIAS, <i>muriate of ammonia</i>	- - -	- Murias Ammoniaë.
AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ, <i>bitter almonds</i>	- - -	- } Amygdalus communis, <i>the kernels.</i>
AMYGDALÆ DULCES, <i>sweet almonds</i>	- - -	- }
AMYLUM, <i>starch</i>	- - -	- Triticum hybernum, <i>the starch.</i>
ANETHI SEMINA, <i>the seeds of dill</i>	- - -	- Anethum Graveolens, <i>the seeds.</i>
ANISI SEMINA, <i>anise seeds</i>	- - -	- Pimpinella Anisum, <i>the seeds.</i>
ANTHEMIDIS FLORES, <i>common chamomile flowers</i>	- - -	- Anthemis nobilis, <i>the single flowers.</i>
ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM, <i>sulphuret of antimony</i>	- - -	- Sulphuretum Antimonii.
ARGENTUM, <i>silver</i>	- - -	- Argentum Purificatum, <i>purified silver.</i>
ARMORACIÆ RADIX, <i>horse radish root</i>	- - -	- Cochlearia Armoraciæ, <i>the root.</i>
ARSENICI OXYDUM, <i>oxyd of arsenic</i>	- - -	- Oxydum Arsenici album, <i>white oxyd of arsenic.</i>
ASARI FOLIA, <i>leaves of usarabacca</i>	- - -	- Asarum Europœum, <i>the leaves.</i>

ASSAFŒTIDÆ GUMMI RESINA, <i>assafoetida gum resin</i>	Ferula Assafoetida, <i>the gum resin.</i>
AVENÆ SEMINA, <i>oats</i>	Avena Sativa, <i>the seeds husked, (grits).</i>
AURANTII BACCÆ, <i>Seville oranges</i>	Citrus Aurantium, (<i>Hispalense</i>), <i>the berries.</i>
AURANTII CORTEX, <i>orange peel</i>	Baccarum cortex exterior, <i>the exterior rind.</i>
BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM, <i>Peruvian balsam</i>	Myroxylon Peruiferum, <i>the balsam.</i>
BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM, <i>Tolu balsam</i>	Toluifera Balsamum, <i>the balsam.</i>
BELLADONNÆ FOLIA, <i>the leaves of deadly nightshade</i>	Atropa Belladonna, <i>the leaves.</i>
BENZOINUM, <i>Benzoin</i>	Styrax Benzoin, <i>the balsam.</i>
BISTORTÆ RADIX, <i>the root of the great bistort</i>	Polygonum Bistorta, <i>the root.</i>
CAJUPUTI OLEUM, <i>Cajuput oil</i>	Malaleuca Cajuputi, <i>the essential oil.</i>
CALAMINA, <i>calamine</i>	Carbonas Zinci impura, <i>impure carbonate of zinc.</i>
CALAMI RADIX, <i>sweet flag root</i>	Acorus Calamus, <i>the root.</i>
CALUMBÆ RADIX, <i>Calumba root</i>	Root of a plant as yet unnamed.
CAMBOGIA, <i>gamboge</i>	Stalagmitis Cambogioides, <i>the gum resin.</i>
CAMPHORA, <i>camphor</i>	Laurus Camphora, <i>a peculiar concrete procured by distillation.</i>
CANELLA CORTEX, <i>the bark of Canella</i>	Canella alba, <i>the bark.</i>
CAPSIICI BACCÆ, <i>Cayenne pepper</i>	Capsicum annum, <i>the berries.</i>
CARBO LIGNI, <i>charcoal</i>	Carbo ligni recens, <i>fresh charcoal.</i>

CARDAMINES FLORES, ladies' smock	-	Cardamine Pratensis, the flower.
CARDAMOMI SEMINA, Cardamom seeds	-	Elettaria Cardamomum, the seeds.
CARICÆ FRUCTUS, the fruit of the fig-tree	-	Ficus Carica, the preserved fruit.
CARUI SEMINA, caraway seeds	-	Carum Carui, the seeds.
CARYOPHILLI, cloves	-	Eugenia Caryophyllata, the dried buds.
CARYOPHILLORUM OLEUM, oil of cloves	-	Eorum oleum essentielle.
CASCARILLÆ CORTEX, Cascarilla bark	-	Croton Cascarilla, the bark.
CASSIÆ PULPA, cassia pulp	-	Cassia Fistula, the pulp of the pods.
CASTOREUM, castor	-	Castor Fiber, (Rossicus), a peculiar concrete.
CATECHU EXTRACTUM, Catechu extract	-	Acacia Catechu, the extract.
CENTAURI CACUMINA, the heads of the centaury	-	Chironia Centaurium, the tops or heads.
CERA ALBA, white wax.		
CERA FLAVA, yellow wax.		
CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM, yeast.		
CETACEUM, spermaceti	-	Physeter macrocephalus, a peculiar concrete.
CINCHONÆ CORDIFOLIÆ CORTEX, yellow Peruvian bark	-	Cinchona Cordifolia, heart-leaved cinchona bark.
CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ CORTEX, pale Peruvian bark	-	Cinchona lancifolia, the lance-leaved cinchona bark.
CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLIÆ CORTEX, red Peruvian bark	-	Cinchona oblongifolia, the oblong cinchona bark.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX, cinnamon bark	-	Laurus cinnamomum, (liber) the inward bark.
CINNAMOMI OLEUM, oil of cinnamon	-	Ejus oleum essentiale.
COCCUS, cochineal	-	Coccus cacti.
COLCHICI RADIX, root of the meadow saffron	-	Colchicum autumnale, the fresh root.
COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA, the pulp of bitter apple	{	Cucumis Colocynthis, the medullary part of the fruit.
CONII FOLIA, hemlock leaves	-	Conium maculatum, the leaves.
CONTRAJERVÆ RADIX, contrajerva root	-	Dorstenia contrajerva, the root.
COPAIBA, balsam copaiva	-	Copaifera officinalis, the liquid resin.
CORIANDRI SEMINA, coriander seeds	-	Coriandrum Sativum, the seeds.
CORNUA, horns	-	Cervus Elaphus, (the stag), the horns.
CRETA, chalk	-	Carbonas calcis fragilis, friable carbonate of lime.
CROCI STIGMATA, the summits of the pistels of saffron	{	Crocus Sativus Anglicus, (English saffron), the summits of the pistels.
CUMINI SEMINA, cumin seeds	-	Cuminum Cuminum, the seeds.
CUPRI SULPHAS, sulphate of copper	-	Sulphas Cupri.
CUSPARIÆ CORTEX, Angustura bark	-	Cusparia febrifuga, the bark.
CYDONIÆ SEMINA, quince seeds	-	Pyrus Cydonia, the seeds.
DAUCI RADIX, carrot root	-	Daucus Carota, (garden or cultivated) the root.

DAUCI SEMINA, wild carrot seeds	-	Daucus Carota, (of the fields or wild) the seeds.
DIGITALIS FOLIA, the leaves of purple foxglove	-	Digitalis purpurea, the leaves.
DOLICHI PUBES, cowage	-	Dolichos puriens, the hairy covering of the pods.
DULCAMARÆ CAULIS, the stalk of bitter, sweet, or woody nightshade.	} }	Solanum Dulcamara, the stalk.
ELATERII POMA, wild cucumber	-	Momordica Elaterium, the fresh fruit.
ELEMI	-	Amyris Elemifera, the resin.
EUPHORBIÆ GUMMI RESINA, the gum resin of Euphorbium	} }	Euphorbia officinarum, the gum resin.
FARINA, flour	-	Triticum hybernum (wheat), the flour.
FERRUM, iron	-	Ferri Ramenta et Fila, filings and wire.
FILICIS RADIX, male fern root	-	Aspidium filix mas, the root.
FŒNICULI SEMINA, fennel seeds	-	Anethum Fœniculum, the seeds.
FUCUS, sea wrack or bladder fucus	-	Fucus vesiculosus.
GALBANI GUMMI RESINA, galbanum gum resin	-	Bubon Galbanum, the gum resin.
Galla, the gall	-	Cynips Quercus folii, the nest or nut.
GENTIANÆ RADIX, gentian root	-	Gentiana lutea, the root.
GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX, liquorice root	-	Glycyrrhiza glabra, the root.

GRANATI CORTEX, pomegranate bark	-	-	Punica Granatum, the bark of the fruit.
GUAIACI RESINA ET LIGNUM, guaiac resin and wood	-	-	Guaiacum officinale, the resin and wood.
HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM, logwood	-	-	Hæmatoxylon Campechianum, the wood.
HELLEBORI FŒTIDI FOLIA, fœtid hellebore leaves	-	-	Helleborus Fœtidus, the leaves.
HELLEBORI NIGRI RADIX, root of the black hellebore	-	-	Helleborus Niger, the root.
HORDEI SEMINA, barley corn	-	-	Hordeum distichon, the seeds husked.
HUMULI STROBILI, the strobiles of the hop	-	-	Humulus Lupulus, the strobiles dried.
HYDRARGYRUM, quicksilver.			
HYOSCYAMI FOLIA ET SEMINA, henbane leaves and seeds	-	-	Hyoscyamus niger, the leaves and seeds.
JALAPÆ RADIX, jalap root	-	-	Convolvulus Jalapa, the root.
IPECACUANHÆ RADIX, ipecacuan root	-	-	Callicocca Ipecacuanha, the root.
JUNIPERI BACCÆ ET CACUMINA, juniper berries and tops	-	-	Juniperis Communis, the berries and tops.
KINO, kino	-	-	The extract of a non-descript tree of Africa.

LAPIS CALCAREUS, lime stone	-	-	Carbonas Calcis dura, hard carbonate of lime.
LAVENDULÆ FLORES, lavender flowers	-	-	Lavendula Spica, the flowers.
LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIA, the berries and leaves of the bay tree	-	-	Laurus nobilis, berries and leaves.
LICHEN, liverwort	-	-	Lichen Islandicus.
LIMONES, lemons	-	-	Citrus medica, the fruit.
LIMONUM CORTEX, lemon peel	-	-	The outer rind.
LIMONUM OLEUM, oil of lemons	-	-	The essential oil of the exterior peel.
LINUM CATHARTICUM, purging flax	-	-	Linum Catharticum.
LINI USITATISSIMI SEMINA, the seeds of com- mon flax	-	-	Linum usitatissimum, the seeds.
LYTTÆ, blistering flies	-	-	Lytta vesicatoria.
MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS, sulphate of magnesia	-	-	Sulphas Magnesiæ purificata.
MALVA, common mallow	-	-	Malva Sylvestris.
MANNA	-	-	Fraxinus Ornus, the concrete juice.
MARRUBIUM, white horehound	-	-	Marrubium Vulgare
MASTICHE, mastich	-	-	Pistacia Lentiscus, the resin.
MEL, honey.	-	-	
MENTHA PIPERITA, peppermint	-	-	Mentha Piperita, (Smith in Act. Soc. Linn.)
MENTHA VIRIDIS, spearmint	-	-	Mentha Viridis, (Smith in Act. Soc. Linn.)
MENYANTHES, buck-bean	-	-	Menyanthes trifoliata.

MEZEREI CORTEX, <i>Mezereon bark</i>	-	Daphne Mezereon, bark of the root.
MORI BACCÆ, <i>mulberries</i>	-	Morus Nigra, the fruit.
MOSCHUS, <i>musk</i>	-	Moschus moschiferus, a peculiar concrete.
MYRISTICÆ NUCLEI, <i>nutmegs</i>	-	Myristica moschata, the nut and expressed oil.
MYRRHA, <i>myrrh</i>	-	The gum resin of a non-descript tree.
OLIBANUM, <i>Olibanum</i>	-	Juniperus Lycia, the gum resin.
OLIVÆ OLEUM, <i>olive oil</i>	-	Olea Europœa, the expressed oil of ripe olives.
OPIUM, <i>opium</i>	-	Papaver Somniferum, concreted juice of the unripe capsules.
OPOPANACIS GUMMI RESINA, <i>opopanax gum resin</i>	-	Pastinaca opopanax, the gum resin.
ORIGANUM, <i>common majoram</i>	-	Origanum vulgare.
OVUM, <i>egg</i>	-	Phasianus gallus, (the dunghill fowl), the egg.
PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ, <i>white poppy capsules</i>	-	Papaver Somniferum, the ripe capsules.
PETROLEUM, <i>rock oil</i> .	-	
PIMENTÆ BACCÆ, <i>pimento berries</i>	-	Myrtus Pimenta, the berries.
PIPERIS LONGI FRUCTUS, <i>long pepper</i>	-	Piper Longum, the unripe fruit dried.
PIPERIS NIGRI BACCÆ, <i>black pepper</i>	-	Piper Nigrum, the berries.
PIX ARIDA, <i>Burgundy pitch</i>	-	Pinus abies, prepared resin.

PIX LIQUIDA, tar	-	-	-	Pinus Sylvestris, the prepared liquid resin.
PLUMBI SUBCARBONAS, Subcarbonate of lead	-	-	-	Subcarbonas plumbi.
PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVITREUM, semivitrified oxyd of lead.	-	-	-	
PORRI RADIX, leek root	-	-	-	Allium Porrum, the root.
POTASSÆ NITRAS, nitrate of potass	-	-	-	{ Nitras Potassæ purificata, purified nitrate of potass.
POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS, supertartrate of potass	-	-	-	Supertartas potassæ purificata.
POTASSA IMPURA, impure potass	-	-	-	Carbonas Potassæ impura.
PRUNA, prunes	-	-	-	Prunus Domestica, the dried ripe fruit.
PTEROCARPI LIGNUM, red saunders wood	-	-	-	Pterocarpus Santalinus, the wood.
PULEGIUM, pennyroyal	-	-	-	Mentha Pulegium.
PYRETHRI RADIX, pellitory of Spain	-	-	-	Anthemis Pyrethrum, the root.
QUASSIA LIGNUM, quassia wood	-	-	-	Quassia excelsa, the wood.
QUERCUS CORTEX, oak bark	-	-	-	Quercus pedunculata, the bark.
RESINA FLAVA, yellow resin	-	-	-	Pinus Sylvestris.
RESINA NIGRA, black resin	-	-	-	{ Pinus Silvestris, the prepared solid resin.
RHAMNI BACCÆ, buck thorn berries	-	-	-	Rhamnus Catharticus, the berries.

The Resin remaining after the distillation of oil of turpentine.

RHEI RADIX, <i>rhubarb root</i>	-	-	Rheum Palmatum, <i>the root.</i>
RHÆADOS PETALA, <i>red poppy petals</i>	-	-	Papaver Rhœas, <i>the petals.</i>
RICINI OLEUM ET SEMINA, <i>castor oil and seeds</i>	-	-	{ Ricinus communis, <i>the expressed oil of the seed,</i> <i>and the seeds.</i>
ROSÆ CANINÆ PULPA, <i>dog rose pulp</i>	-	-	Rosa Canina, <i>the expressed pulp of the berries.</i>
ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA, <i>damask-rose petals</i>	-	-	Rosa centifolia, <i>the petals.</i>
ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA, <i>red rose petals</i>	-	-	Rosa Gallica, <i>the petals.</i>
ROSMARINI CACUMINA, <i>rosemary tops</i>	-	-	Rosmarinus officinalis, <i>the tops.</i>
RUBIÆ RADIX, <i>madder root</i>	-	-	Rubia tinctorum, <i>the root.</i>
RUTÆ FOLIA, <i>rue leaves</i>	-	-	Ruta graveolens.
SABINÆ FOLIA, <i>savine leaves</i>	-	-	Juniperus Sabina, <i>the leaves.</i>
SACCHARUM, <i>sugar</i>	-	-	{ Saccharum officinale, <i>preparation from the ex-</i> <i>pressed juice.</i>
SACCHARUM PURIFICATA, <i>refined sugar</i>	-	-	Gum resin of a non-descript plant.
SAGAPENUM, <i>sagapenum</i>	-	-	Salix Caprea, <i>the bark.</i>
SALICIS CORTEX, <i>willow bark</i>	-	-	Sambucus Nigra, <i>the flowers.</i>
SAMBUCI FLORES, <i>elder flowers</i>	-	-	Soap made of olive oil and soda (Spanish).
SAPO DURUS, <i>hard soap</i>	-	-	Soap made of oil and potass.
SAPO MOLLIS, <i>soft soap</i>	-	-	Smilax Sarsaparilla, <i>the root.</i>
SARSAPARILLÆ RADIX, <i>sarsaparilla root</i>	-	-	

SASSAFRAS LIGNUM ET RADIX, <i>sassafras wood</i>	} Laurus Sassafra, the wood and root.
<i>and root</i>	- }
SCAMMONEÆ GUMMI RESINA, <i>scammony gum</i>	} Convolvulus Scammonia, the gum resin.
<i>resin</i>	- }
SCILLÆ RADIX, <i>squill root</i>	-
SENEGÆ RADIX, <i>seneka or rattlesnake root</i>	-
SENNÆ FOLIA, <i>senna leaves</i>	-
SERPENTARIÆ RADIX, <i>Virginian snake root</i>	-
SEVUM, <i>suet</i>	-
SIMAROUBÆ CORTEX, <i>the mountain or bitter</i>	} Quassia Simarouba, the bark.
<i>damson bark</i>	- }
SINAPIS SEMINA, <i>mustard seeds</i>	-
SODÆ MURIAS, <i>muriate of soda or sea salt</i>	-
SODÆ SUBBORAS, <i>borax</i>	-
SODÆ SULPHAS, <i>sulphate of soda or Glauber's salt</i>	-
SODA IMPURA, <i>impure or common soda</i>	-
SPARTII CACUMINA, <i>broom tops</i>	-
SPIGELIÆ RADIX, <i>Indian pink root</i>	-
SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS, <i>rectified spirit</i>	- {
	Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water, as 835 to 1.000.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR, proof spirit - - - { Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water,
as 930 to 1.000.

SPONGIA, sponge - - - Spongia Officinalis.

STANNUM, tin - - - Stanni Limatura, the filings.

STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINA, stavesacre seeds - - - Delphinium Staphisagria, the seed.

STYRACIS BALSAMUM, Storax balsam - - - Styrax officinale, the balsam.

SUCCINUM, amber.

SULPHUR, sulphur.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM, sublimed sulphur.

TABACI FOLIA, tobacco leaves - - - Nicotiana Tabacum, the dried leaves.

TAMARINDI PULPA, tamarind pulp - - - Tamarindus Indica, the pulp of the pod.

TARAXACI RADIX, dandelion root - - - Leontodon Taraxacum, the root.

TARTARUM, tartar - - - Potassæ supertartas impura.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS, Canada balsam - - - Pinus Balsamea, the liquid resin.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA, Cyprus turpentine - - - Pistacia Terebinthus, the liquid resin.

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS, common turpentine } Pinus Sylvestris, the liquid resin and oil distilled
from it.

TESTÆ, shells - - - Ostrea edulis, (oyster) the shells.

TORMENTILLÆ RADIX, tormentil root - - - Tormentilla Officinalis, the root.

TOXICODENDRI FOLIA, sumach leaves - - - Rhus Toxicodendron, the leaves.

TRAGACANTHA, <i>tragacanth</i>	-	-	Astragalus verus, <i>the gum.</i>
TUSSILAGO, <i>coltsfoot</i>	-	-	Tussilago Farfara.
VALERIANÆ RADIX, <i>valerian root</i>	-	-	{ Valeriana Officinalis Sylvestris, (<i>the wild</i>) <i>the</i> root.
VERATRI RADIX, <i>white hellebore root</i>	-	-	Veratrum album, <i>the root.</i>
VINUM, <i>wine</i>	-	-	Vinum album Hispanicum, <i>Anglice, sherry.</i>
ULMI CORTEX, <i>elm bark</i>	-	-	Ulmus campestris, <i>the inner bark.</i>
UVÆ PASSÆ, <i>raisins</i>	-	-	Vitis Vinifera, <i>the prepared berries.</i>
UVÆ URSI FOLIA, <i>wortleberry leaves</i>	-	-	Arbustus Uva Ursi, <i>the leaves.</i>
ZINCUM, <i>zinc.</i>	-	-	Zincum.
ZINGIBERIS RADIX, <i>ginger root</i>	-	-	Zingiber Officinale, <i>the root.</i>

PREPARATIONS AND COMPOUNDS.

ACIDS.

ACETIC ACID (*Acidum Aceticum*).

Syn. Distilled Vinegar.

TAKE of vinegar (impure acetic acid) one gallon; to be distilled in a sand-bath, from a glass retort into a glass receiver, kept cool. The first pint which comes over (being too watery for medicinal purposes) is to be thrown away, and the following six pints kept for use.

REMARK.—By distillation vinegar is deprived of its extractive or colouring matter and a small proportion of tartar, which render it unfit for keeping. Its grateful flavour is however destroyed, and its strength diminished by it; hence some physicians give the preference to *impure* vinegar.

The article kept in the shops of chemists under the name of *Acetic Acid*, is obtained by decomposing an acetate with the sulphuric acid, and if the College did not think proper to introduce this preparation into their Pharmacopœia, they should not have given distilled vinegar a name which has so long and generally been applied to a more powerful preparation. Would it not have been more wise to have termed the distilled vinegar, on account of the diluted state of the acid, "*Acidum aceticum dilutum?*" and as vinegar varies much as to strength, they might have directed it to be made with the acetic acid (by decomposing the acetate of potass) and distilled water. The strong acetic acid is a very powerful stimulant, and in cases of ophthalmia much mischief has been done in consequence of some surgeons adopting the new name employed by the College for distilled vinegar.

BENZOIC ACID (*Acidum Benzoicum*).

Syn. Flowers of Benzoin.

Take of benzoin (gum resin) a pound and a half; fresh lime, four ounces; water, a gallon and a half; muriatic acid, four fluid ounces.

The benzoin and lime being ground together, boil them in a gallon of water for half an hour, constantly stirring, and when cold pour off the liquor. Boil the residuum again in four pints of water, and decant the liquor as before. Mix the two liquors, and boil down to one half, then filter it through paper, and add, by degrees, the muriatic acid, till it ceases to precipitate.

Lastly. The liquor being poured off, dry the powder in a gentle heat, and in a proper vessel sublime the benzoic acid in a sand-bath by a gentle fire.

REMARK.—By following the above directions, upwards of fourteen drachms of the benzoic acid may be obtained.

CITRIC ACID (*Acidum Citricum*).

Syn. Crystallised Lemon Acid.

Take of the juice of lemons, one pint; prepared chalk, an ounce, or a sufficient quantity to saturate the juice; diluted sulphuric acid, nine fluid ounces.

Add the chalk to the lemon-juice by degrees, whilst boiling, and mix them: after remaining a sufficient time to deposit, pour off the liquor. Wash the deposited powder (citrate of lime) repeatedly with fresh warm water, and then dry it: then add the diluted sulphuric acid to the dried powder, boil for ten minutes, and press it forcibly through linen, and filter through paper. By a gentle heat evaporate the filtered liquor, so that on cooling, crystals may form.

That the acid may be pure, dissolve the crystals again, and even a third time, in water; filter each solution, and evaporate as before, to form crystals.

REMARK.—The quantity of chalk to be employed in making the citric acid must depend on the strength of the lemon-juice, which the operator may ascertain by taste.

MURIATIC ACID (*Acidum Muriaticum*).

Syn. Spirit of Sea Salt, Marine Acid.

Take of dried muriate of soda two pounds; sulphuric acid (by weight) twenty ounces; distilled water a pint and a half.

Mix the acid with half a pint of water in a glass retort, and when cool add the muriate of soda: pour the remainder of the water into the receiver, then lute on the retort and distil the muriatic acid into it by a sand-bath, gradually increasing the heat until the retort becomes red. The specific gravity of muriatic acid is to that of distilled water as 1.160 to 1.000.

If a piece of lime be added to an ounce of this acid, diluted with water, two hundred and twenty grains ought to be dissolved.

NITRIC ACID (*Acidum Nitricum*).

Syn. Nitrous Acid, Double Aquafortis.

Take of dried nitrate of potash, sulphuric acid, of each (by weight) two pounds.

Mix in a glass retort; then distil the nitric acid in a sand-bath, until a red vapour ascends: then add to the distilled acid an ounce of nitrate of potash, dried, and re-distil it in the same manner.

The specific gravity of nitric acid is to that of distilled water as 1.500 to 1.000. If a piece of lime-stone be added to an ounce of this acid, diluted with water, it should dissolve an ounce.

REMARK.—With the College the *nitric* and *nitrous* acids are the same; *chemists* however consider them very different. In their medicinal properties they may be similar.

DILUTED NITRIC ACID (*Acidum Nitricum dilutum*.)

Syn. Single Aquafortis.

Take of nitric acid a fluid ounce; distilled water nine fluid ounces;
Mix them.

DILUTE SULPHURIC ACID (*Acidum Sulphuricum dilutum*).

Syn. Diluted Vitriolic Acid, Weak Spirit of Vitriol.

Take of sulphuric acid a fluid ounce and a half; distilled water fourteen fluid ounces and a half.

Mix the acid with the water by degrees.

REMARK.—If it were deemed necessary to change the name of this article for a more scientific one, it surely was highly improper to increase the strength of it: The College should have been aware that this preparation is as much employed in compounding the recipes written anterior to the publication of their *Pharmacopœia*, as it is in dispensing their scientific prescriptions.

ALKALINES, AND THEIR SALTS.

SUB-CARBONATE OF AMMONIA (*Ammoniaë Subcarbonas*).

Syn. Prepared Ammonia, Volatile Sal Ammoniac, Salt of Hartshorn, Smelling Salt.

Take of muriate of ammonia one pound; prepared chalk a pound and a half.

The articles being separately powdered, mix and sublime them by a heat gradually increased, until the retort become red.

LIQUOR OF AMMONIA (*Liquor Ammoniaë*).

Syn. Water of pure Ammonia.

Take of muriate of ammonia eight ounces; fresh lime six ounces; water four pints.

Pour one pint of the water upon the lime, cover the vessel, and let it stand for an hour; then add the muriate of ammonia and remainder of the water, previously made to boil, and again cover the vessel. When the liquor is cold, strain it, and distil twelve fluid ounces of the liquor of ammonia. The specific gravity of this liquor is to that of distilled water as 0.960 to 1.000.

LIQUOR OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA (Liquor Ammoniaë Acetatis.)

Syn. Water of Acetated Ammonia, Mindererus's Spirit.

Take of Subcarbonate of ammonia, two ounces ; acetic acid, four pints.

To the subcarbonate of ammonia, add the acid until it ceases to effervesce.

REMARK.—As this solution should be perfectly neutral, the quantity of vinegar to be employed must of course depend on its strength.

LIQUOR OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA (Liquor Ammoniaë Subcarbonatis).

Syn. Aqua Ammoniaë, Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.

Take of subcarbonate of ammonia, four ounces ; distilled water, one pint.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in the water, and filter the solution through paper.

REMARK.—To prepare the article formerly sold under the name of aqua ammoniaë, the College are of opinion that distillation is not necessary. The retail chemist who may vend this solution for the aqua ammoniaë or spirit of hartshorn, will find that they will not increase their reputation by it.

LIQUOR OF POTASS (Liquor potassæ).

Syn. Water of pure Kali, Soap Lye.

Take of subcarbonate of potass one pound ; fresh lime half a pound ; distilled water, boiling, one gallon.

Dissolve the potass in two pints of the water. Add the remainder of the water to the lime. While they are hot mix them together, and let the mixture stand in a covered vessel, and when cold pass it through a cotton strainer.

If on dropping a diluted acid into the solution, bubbles of gas be produced, it will be necessary to add more lime, and to strain the liquor again. A pint of this liquor ought to weigh sixteen ounces.

LIQUOR OF SUBCARBONATE OF POTASS (Liquor Potassæ Subcarbonatis.)

Syn. The Water of prepared Kali, Oil of Tartar.

Take of sub-carbonate of potass one pound; distilled water twelve fluid ounces.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in the water, and filter the solution through paper.

POTASS WITH LIME (Potassa cum Calce.)

Syn. Lime with pure Kali; strong common Caustic.

Take of the solution of potass three pints; fresh lime one pound.

Boil the liquor until reduced to a pint, then add the lime, (properly slacked by sprinkling it with water) and intimately mix them.

FUSED POTASS (Potassa Fusa).

Syn. Pure Kali.

Take of the liquor of potass one gallon.

Evaporate the water of the liquor in a clean iron vessel over the fire until (the ebullition ceasing) the potass is fused; pour it on a smooth clean iron plate into convenient forms.

ACETATE OF POTASS (Potassæ Acetas).

Syn. Acetated Kali; diuretic Salt.

Take of the subcarbonate of potass one pound and a half; acetic acid (distilled vinegar) one gallon.

Mix them together in a large glass vessel, and on being reduced to one half by evaporation over a fire, add by degrees as much distilled vinegar as may be necessary for full saturation. Evaporate the liquor to one half, and strain it. Then further reduce it by a water bath, so that on being removed from the fire it may crystallize.

CARBONATE OF POTASS (Potassæ Carbonas).

Syn. Supercarbonate of Potass; aerated Kali.

Take of subcarbonate of potass (from tartar) one pound; carbonate of ammonia three ounces; distilled water one pint.

To the solution of the potass in the water, add the subcarbonate of ammonia; expose the mixture to a temperature of 180 in a sand bath, for three hours, or until the ammonia is expelled, then set it aside to crystallize. In the same manner reduce the remaining liquor, so that it may crystallize on cooling.

SUBCARBONATE OF POTASS (Potassæ Subcarbonas.)

Syn. Prepared Kali, Salt of Tartar, Salt of Wormwood.

Take of the impure potass (common) powdered, three pounds; boiling water three pints and a half.

Dissolve the potass in the water and filter the solution, then pour it into a clean iron vessel, and evaporate the water by a gentle fire until the liquor becomes thick, then remove the fire, and stir the liquor assiduously with an iron rod, until the salt be properly granulated.

A more pure subcarbonate of potass may be prepared in the same manner from tartar, previously burnt to an ash colour.

SULPHATE OF POTASS (Potassæ Sulphas).

Syn. Vitriolated Kali, Vitriolated Tartar.

Take of the salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid two pounds: boiling water two gallons.

Dissolve the salt in the water, and add to the solution a sufficient quantity of the subcarbonate of potass to saturate the acid; then boil the liquor until a pellicle appears on the surface, and after passing it through a strainer, set it aside to crystallize. The water being poured off, dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

SUPERSULPHATE OF POTASS (Potassæ Supersulphas).*Syn. Sal Enixum.*

Take of the salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid two pounds; boiling water, four pints.

Dissolve the salt in the water, and strain the solution; then reduce it to one half by boiling, and set it aside to crystallize. The water being poured off, dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

TARTRATE OF POTASS (Potassæ Tartras).*Syn. Tartarised Kali, Soluble Tartar.*

Take of subcarbonate of potass, sixteen ounces; supertartrate of potass, three pounds; boiling water, a gallon.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in the water, and then add the supertartrate of potass in fine powder, until it ceases to effervesce, or bubbles of air to arise. Filter the liquor through paper, and evaporate the water until a pellicle appears, then set it aside to crystallize. The water being poured off, dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

TARTARISED SODA (Soda Tartarizata).*Syn. Tartarised Natron, Rochelle Salt.*

Take of subcarbonate of soda, twenty ounces; pulverized supertartrate of potass, two pounds; boiling water, ten pints.

Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda in the water, and add by degrees the cream of tartar (in fine powder), until bubbles of gas cease to escape. Strain the liquor through paper, then boil it until a pellicle is formed, and set it aside to crystallize. The water being poured off, dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

REMARK.—The salt thus prepared, being a neutral salt, the College have thought proper to retain the old name sooner than introduce the three words necessary for its description. For the sake of uniformity, one would have supposed that they would have named it *Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras*, or *Sodæ Tartras*, the latter of which is at any rate as proper as *Soda Tartarizata*; but why not substitute the purified Tartaric Acid for the Supertartrate

of Potass, in which case the neutral salt might with propriety be termed *Sodæ Tartras*.

CARBONATE OF SODA (*Sodæ Carbonas*.)

Syn. Supercarbonate of Soda, Aerated Natron.

Take of subcarbonate of soda, one pound; subcarbonate of ammonia, three ounces; distilled water, one pint.

To be subjected to the same process, as directed for the same preparation of potass.

SUBCARBONATE OF SODA (*Sodæ Subcarbonas*.)

Syn. Prepared Natron.

Take of unpurified soda (powdered), one pound; distilled boiling water, four pints.

Boil the soda in the water for half an hour, and strain the solution, then evaporate until reduced to two pints, and set it aside to crystallize. Throw away the redundant liquor.

REMARK.—This preparation is more grateful to the palate, and less apt to nauseate the stomach, than the subcarbonate of soda; and although it may, in consequence, be administered in greater quantity, it has not answered so well as the subcarbonate in cases of schirrus, scrofula, and dyspepsia. Some practitioners suppose that its peculiar property, as an alkaline alterative, is diminished or destroyed by the addition of the carbonic acid. A powder composed of the carbonate of soda and dried tartaric acid, in the proportion of eight parts of the former to six of the latter, is sold under the name of *sodaic powder*, for the purpose of making soda water, but the solution is very different in its medicinal properties to the *Liquor Sodæ Carbonatis*.

DRIED SUBCARBONATE OF SODA (*Sodæ Subcarbonas exsiccata*).

Syn. Dried Soda.

Take of subcarbonate of soda one pound.

Subject the soda, in a clean iron vessel, to a boiling heat, until it becomes perfectly dry, at the same time constantly stirring it with an iron rod. Lastly, reduce it to a powder.

SULPHATE OF SODA (Sodæ Sulphas).*Syn. Vitriolated Natron, Glauber's Salt.*

Take of the salt remaining after the distillation of muriatic acid, two pounds; boiling water, two pounds and a half.

To the solution of the salt in the water, add by degrees a sufficient quantity of the subcarbonate of soda to saturate the acid; evaporate the solution until a pellicle appears, and having strained the liquor, set it aside to crystallize. The water being poured off, dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

EARTHS, AND THEIR SALTS.**DRIED ALUM (Alumen Exsiccatum).**

Melt the alum over a fire in an earthen vessel, then increase the heat until it cease to boil.

MURIATE OF LIME (Calcis Murias).

Take of the salt, which remains after the distillation of subcarbonate of ammonia, two pounds; water, a pint.

Filter the solution of the salt in the water through paper, and evaporate to dryness. Keep it in a vessel carefully stopped.

LIME (Calx).

Take of lime stone, one pound.

Break it into small pieces, and subject it, in a crucible, to a very strong fire for an hour, or until carbonic acid ceases to escape, or any effervescence be produced on an addition of acetic acid.

In the same manner lime may be prepared from shells, after being washed with boiling water, and freed from extraneous matters.

PREPARED CHALK (Creta Præparata).

Take of chalk, a pound.

Add a little water to the chalk, and reduce it to a

fine powder; put it into a large vessel filled with water, then shake it, and after a short time pour off the upper portion of the turbid water into another vessel, and set it aside that the powder may deposit; lastly, pour off the water, and dry the powder.

COMPOUND LIQUOR OF ALUM.

Take of alum, sulphate of zinc, of each half an ounce; boiling water, two pints.

Dissolve the alum and sulphate of zinc in the water, and filter the solution through paper.

LIQUOR OF LIME (Liquor Calcis).

Syn. Lime Water.

Take of lime, half a pound; boiling distilled water, twelve pints.

Pour the water on the lime, and shake them together; immediately cover the vessel, and let it stand for three hours; keep the liquor on the subsided lime in glass bottles (stopped) and pour it off clear, when required for use.

LIQUOR OF MURIATE OF LIME (Liquor Calcis Muriatis).

Take of muriat of lime, two ounces; distilled water, three fluid ounces.

Dissolve the muriate of lime in the water, and filter the solution through paper.

MAGNESIA (Magnesia).

Syn. Burnt or Calcined Magnesia.

Take of carbonate of magnesia, four ounces.

Burn it in a very strong fire for two hours, or until it ceases to effervesce with the acetic acid.

Sub CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA (Magnesiæ ^{Sub} Carbonas).

Syn. White Magnesia.

Take of sulphate of magnesia, a pound; subcarbonate of pot-ash, nine ounces; water, three gallons.

Dissolve, separately, the subcarbonate in three pints of water, and the sulphate of magnesia in five pints of water, and strain the solution. Then add the remainder of the water to the solution of sulphate of magnesia, boil it, and during ebullition add the former solution, and stir them briskly together; then strain through linen cloth; and lastly, wash the powder repeatedly with boiling water, and dry it on bibulous paper, at a temperature of 200 degrees.

REMARK.—If distilled water be employed, the magnesia will be lighter and of a whiter colour. If the salt be decomposed by the liquor of potass, pure magnesia will be deposited of very superior quality. It is, probably, in this manner that Mr. Henry, of Manchester, prepares his magnesia. If the carbonate of potass be used, and heat not employed, a supercarbonate of magnesia may be made in crystals, soluble in water.

METALS, AND THEIR SALTS.

PREPARATIONS OF ANTIMONY.

OXYD OF ANTIMONY (Antimonii Oxydum).

Syn. Calx of Antimony.

Take of tartarized antimony, one ounce; subcarbonate of ammonia, two drachms: distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the salts separately in water, then mix the solutions, and boil the mixture until the oxyd of antimony be deposited. Pour off the water, wash the precipitate, and dry it.

PRECIPITATED SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY (Antimonii Sulphuretum Præcipitatum).

Syn. Præcipitated Sulphur of Antimony, Golden Sulphur of Antimony.

Take of sulphuret of antimony, powdered, two pounds; liquor of potass, four pints; distilled water, three pints.

Mix and boil over a gentle fire for three hours, stirring it well, and now and then adding distilled water, so as to keep up the same measure. Pass immediately the liquor through a double linen strainer, and, whilst hot, drop in by degrees as much dilute sulphuric acid as may be necessary to precipitate the powder, then with warm water wash away the sulphate of potash, dry the precipitated sulphuret of antimony, and reduce it to a fine powder.

TARTARISED ANTIMONY (*Antimonium Tartarizatum*).

Syn. Emetic Tartar.

Take of powdered sulphuret of antimony, two ounces; nitrate of potass, one ounce; supertartrate of potass, two ounces; sulphuric acid, by weight, two ounces; distilled water, a pint and a half.

Mix the acid with water in a proper glass vessel, and heat it in a sand bath. When moderately warm add, by degrees, the sulphuret and nitrate, being first mixed together, then strain and evaporate to dryness. Wash the residuum in distilled water until it becomes tasteless, and whilst it is moist mix with it the supertartrate of potass, and add a pint of distilled water; lastly, boil down the liquor, and set it aside to crystallize.

The remarks on tartarised soda, folio 24, apply in greater force to this article, because its medicinal virtues are solely to be attributed to the union of the tartaric acid with the antimony. If *antimonii tartras* be an improper *chemical* name, on account of the article being a triple salt, the old name of *antimonium tartarizatum* is surely not less so.

LIQUOR OF TARTARISED ANTIMONY (*Liquor Antimonii Tartarizati*).

Syn. Tartarised Antimony Wine.

Take of tartarised antimony, one scruple; boiling distilled water, four fluid ounces; wine, six fluid ounces.

Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the distilled water boiling, and then add the wine.

REMARK.—The crystallised tartarised antimony being soluble

in wine, an addition of distilled water cannot be necessary for its solution. The wine, diluted as directed by the college, soon becomes acid, and a deposit in consequence takes place, which renders the liquor inert. The liquor should be made with the crystals of tartarised antimony, and not with the dried powder, sold by druggists under the name of Emetic Tartar, on account of its not being entirely soluble either in wine or water.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER (Pulv. Antimonialis).

Syn. Antimonial Febrifuge Powder.

Take of sulphuret of antimony powdered, one pound; hartshorn shavings, two pounds.

Mix, and put them into a broad iron pot heated to whiteness, diligently stirring them, until it becomes of a cineritious colour; take it out and reduce it to powder, and put it into a coated crucible, to which lute another crucible inverted, with a small hole in its bottom; then, by degrees, increase the heat to whiteness, and continue it for two hours; reduce the residuum to a very fine powder.

PREPARATION OF SILVER.

NITRATE OF SILVER (Argenti Nitras).

Syn. Nitrated Silver, Lunar Caustic.

Take of silver, an ounce; nitric acid, one fluid ounce; distilled water, two fluid ounces.

Mix the nitric acid with the water, and dissolve in it the silver by means of a sand bath. Then by a gradually increased heat, dry the nitrate of silver; melt it in a crucible, with a gentle fire, until the water being evaporated, it ceases to boil, then immediately pour it into proper forms.

PREPARATIONS OF ARSENIC.

SUBLIMED OXYD OF ARSENIC (Arsenici Oxydum Sublimatum).

Reduce the oxyd of arsenic to a powder, then put it

into a crucible, and subject it to heat, so as to sublime it into another crucible inverted over it.

ARSENICAL LIQUOR (*Liquor Arsenicalis*).

Syn. Fowler's Mineral Solution.

Take of sublimed oxyd of arsenic finely powdered, subcarbonate of potass (from Tartar), of each sixty-four grains; distilled water, one pint.

Boil them together in a glass vessel, until the whole of the arsenic be dissolved. To the liquor, when cold, add four fluid drachms of the compound spirit of lavender; lastly, add a sufficient quantity of distilled water to fill exactly a pint measure.

REMARK.—Why not term this preparation *Liquor Potassæ Arseniatis*, and give a more ready and scientific formula, with the arseniate of potass, in lieu of the sublimed oxyd of arsenic, and of subcarbonate of potass?

PREPARATIONS OF COPPER.

AMMONIATED COPPER (*Cuprum Ammoniatum*).

Take of sulphate of copper, half an ounce; subcarbonate of ammonia, six drachms.

Rub them together in a glass mortar until they cease to effervesce, then dry the ammoniated copper, wrapped in bibulous paper, in a gentle heat.

LIQUOR OF AMMONIATED COPPER (*Liquor Cupri Ammoniatum*).

Take of ammoniated copper, one drachm; distilled water, one pint.

Dissolve the ammoniated copper in the water, and filter through paper.

PREPARATIONS OF IRON.

AMMONIATED IRON (Ferrum Ammoniatum).

Syn. Martial Flowers. Ens Veneris.

Take of subcarbonate of iron, muriate of ammonia, of each one pound.

Diligently mix them, and sublime by immediately subjecting the mixture to a strong fire; lastly, reduce it to powder.

SUBCARBONATE OF IRON (Ferri Subcarbonas).

Syn. Prepared Rust of Iron, Prepared Steel.

Take of sulphate of iron, eight ounces; subcarbonate of soda, six ounces; boiling water, one gallon.

Dissolve the sulphate of iron and subcarbonate of soda each in four pints of water, then mix them together, and set aside, that the powder may subside. Pour off the supernatant liquor, wash the subcarbonate of iron with warm water, wrap it in bibulous paper, and dry in a gentle heat.

SULPHATE OF IRON (Ferri Sulphas).

Syn. Vitriolated Iron, Martial Salt, Salt of Steel.

Take of iron, sulphuric acid, of each, *by weight*, eight ounces; water, four pints.

Mix the sulphuric acid with the water in a glass vessel, and add to it the iron; after the effervescence has ceased, filter the liquor through paper, and evaporate the water so far, that, on cooling, crystals may form. The water being drained off, dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

TARTARISED IRON (Ferrum Tartarizatum).

Take of iron, one pound; supertartrate of potass, pulverized, two pounds; water, one pint.

Rub them together, and in a wide glass vessel expose

them to the air for eight days, then dry in a sand bath, and reduce to a very fine powder; to this powder add again a pint of water, and set aside for eight days, then dry, and reduce it to powder.

REMARK.—This preparation, on account of containing a small proportion of tartrate of potass, the college have thought proper to continue the old name, rather than adopt one expressive of its component parts, as *Ferri et Potassæ Tartras*. The name *Ferri Tartras* is at any rate as chemical as *Ferrum Tartarizatum*, and for the sake of uniformity might have been more properly employed.

LIQUOR OF ALKALINE IRON (Liquor Ferri Alkali).

Take of iron, two drachms and a half; nitric acid, two fluid ounces; distilled water, six fluid ounces; liquor of subcarbonate of potass, six fluid ounces.

Pour the acid and water, (being first mixed) on the iron, and when bubbles of gas cease to arise, decant the clear acid solution. To this, add by degrees and at intervals, the liquor of subcarbonate, now and then shaking it, until it becomes of a brown red colour, and no further effervescence is produced; lastly, set it by for six hours, and pour off the liquor.

REMARK.—Why not give this solution a modern *scientific* name, *Liquor Ferri Potassatis* is, according to the college nomenclature, as proper as *Liquor Acetatis Plumbi*.

TINCTURE OF AMMONIATED IRON (Tinct. Ferri Ammoniati).

Syn. Tincture of Martial Flowers.

Take of ammoniated iron, four ounces; proof spirit, one pint.

Macerate and strain.

REMARK.—This preparation, being a mere solution of the ammoniated iron in proof spirit, would not liquor ferri ammoniati spirituosus be a more proper name?

TINCTURE OF MURIATE OF IRON (Tinct. Ferri Muriatis).

Syn. Tincture of Steel with Spirit of Salt.

Take of subcarbonate of iron, half a pound; muriatic acid, one pint; rectified spirit, three pints.

Pour the acid upon the subcarbonate of iron in a glass vessel, and shake it now and then for three days; set it aside that the fæces (if any) may subside, then decant the liquor and add the spirit to it.

WINE OF IRON (Vinum Ferri).

Take of iron filings, two ounces; wine, two pints.

Mix, and let them stand for a month, now and then shaking it, then filter it through paper.

REMARK.—The College recommends Sherry wine to be employed in all the vinous preparations. A pint of this wine (if good) will dissolve about a grain of iron, so that to give a proper dose of this metal the wine should be administered in the quantity of a quart!! If Rhenish wine be substituted for Sherry, a considerable quantity of the iron will be dissolved, so that half an ounce be a sufficient dose. This wine is never prescribed by *experienced physicians*, on account of its tendency to become acid in the stomach of debilitated subjects.

PREPARATIONS OF QUICKSILVER.

NITRICO-OXYD OF QUICKSILVER (Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydum).

Syn. Red nitrated Quicksilver, Red Precipitate of Mercury.

Take of purified quicksilver, by weight, three pounds; nitric acid, by weight, one pound and a half; distilled water, two pints.

Mix in a glass vessel, and boil until the quicksilver is dissolved, and, the water being evaporated, a white mass remains; reduce this to powder, and put it into another shallow vessel, then apply a gentle fire, increasing it gradually until a red vapour ceases to be produced.

GREY OXYD OF QUICKSILVER (Hydrargyri Oxydum Cinereum).

Take of submuriate of mercury, one ounce; liquor of lime, one gallon.

Boil the submuriate of mercury in the liquor of lime, constantly stirring, until the grey oxyd of quicksilver subsides. Wash it with distilled water, and then dry it.

RED OXYD OF QUICKSILVER (Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum).

Syn. Calcined Mercury.

Take of purified quicksilver, a pound.

Put it into a glass vessel with a narrow mouth and broad bottom, apply to the vessel (*unstopped*) heat to 600 degrees, until the quicksilver be changed into red scales, then reduce to very fine powder.

OXYMURIATE OF QUICKSILVER (Hydrargyri Oxymurias).

Syn. Muriate of Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate of Mercury.

Take of purified quicksilver, by weight, two pounds; sulphuric acid, by weight, thirty ounces; dried muriate of soda, four pounds.

Boil the quicksilver with the sulphuric acid in a glass vessel, until the sulphate of quicksilver becomes dry; rub this when cold with the muriate of soda, in an earthenware mortar, then sublime from a glass cucurbit, moderately increasing the heat.

SUBMURIATE OF QUICKSILVER (Hydrargyri Submurias).

Syn. Sweet Mercury, Calomel.

Take of oxymuriate of quicksilver, one pound; purified quicksilver, by weight, nine ounces.

Rub them together till the globules disappear, then sublime; take out the sublimate and reduce it to powder, and sublime in the same manner twice; lastly, bring it into a very fine powder in the same manner as directed for the prepared chalk.

REMARK.—By the last process, for more minutely dividing the submuriate of mercury, the operator will lose about three parts of the article, if, as in the preparation of chalk, the quantity deposited in the first vessel is to be considered unfit for use. By the method of triturating calomel between two stones, termed levigation, it is reduced to as fine a powder, without loss. Mr. Howard has obtained a patent for preparing calomel by subliming quicksilver through water, which he terms *hydro-sublimed calomel*. In this preparation the quicksilver is more minutely divided than in the submuriate of mercury, and being entirely free from muriatic acid it is less liable to disorder the stomach, or to produce diarrhœa, which in syphilis and other cases, where it is necessary to introduce mercury into the system to a certain extent, is of great consequence. The quicksilver in this preparation being so minutely divided, it forms an ointment with hogs' lard, in the proportion of three drachms of the former to one ounce of the latter, on which more dependence may be placed for external friction than on the strong mercurial ointment of the college, and at the same time has the important advantage of being more clean in its application.

BLACK SULPHURET OF QUICKSILVER (Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Nigrum).

Syn. Quicksilver with Sulphur, Æthiop's Mineral.

Take of purified mercury, *by weight*, a pound; sublimed sulphur, a pound.

Rub together until the globules are not visible.

RED SULPHURET OF QUICKSILVER (Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Rubrum).

Syn. Red sulphurated Mercury, Factitious Cinnabar.

Take of purified quicksilver, by weight, forty ounces; sublimed sulphur, eight ounces.

The sulphur being liquefied over a fire, mix with it the quicksilver, and as soon as the mass begins to rise up, remove the vessel from the fire, and forcibly cover it to prevent inflammation. Rub the mass into a powder, and sublime it.

QUICKSILVER WITH CHALK (Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ).

Syn. Alkalized Mercury.

Take of purified quicksilver, by weight, three ounces; prepared chalk, five ounces.

Rub them together until the globules are invisible.

WHITE PRECIPITATED QUICKSILVER (Hydrargyrum precipitatum album).

Syn. White Calx of Mercury, white Precipitate of Mercury.

Take of oxymuriate of mercury, half a pound; muriate of ammonia, four ounces; liquor of subcarbonate of potass, half a pint; distilled water, four pints.

First dissolve the muriate of mercury, then the oxymuriate of quicksilver in the distilled water, and to this solution add the liquor of subcarbonate of potass. Wash the deposited powder until it becomes free from taste, then dry it.

PURIFIED QUICKSILVER (Hydrargyrum purificatum).

Take of quicksilver, by weight, six pounds; iron filings, one pound.

Rub them together, and in an iron retort subject it to fire, and distil the quicksilver.

THE LIQUOR OF OXYMURIATE OF QUICKSILVER (Liquor Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis).

Take of oxymuriate of quicksilver, eight grains; distilled water, fifteen fluid ounces; rectified spirit, one fluid ounce.

Dissolve the oxymuriate of quicksilver in the water, and add to it the spirit.

REMARK.—Whether this solution be intended for external or internal use, the College have not condescended to inform us.

PREPARATIONS OF LEAD.

LIQUOR OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD (Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis).

Syn. *Water of acetated Litharge, Goulard's Extract of Lead.*

Take of semi-vitreous oxyd of lead, two pounds; acetic acid, one gallon.

Mix and boil till reduced to six pints, carefully stirring, then set it aside that the fæces may subside and strain.

DILUTE LIQUOR OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD (Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus).

Syn. *The compound Water of acetated Litharge, the Vegeto-mineral Water.*

Take of liquor of acetate of lead, one fluid drachm; distilled water, one pint; proof spirit, one fluid drachm. Mix.

REMARK.—A Pharmacopœia should contain formulæ for such preparations only as are necessary to be kept in the shops of apothecaries; and extemporaneous formulæ should be left to the discretion of practitioners, who may think proper to vary the quantity of the ingredients according to symptoms, or any peculiarity of constitution. In the College formula the quantity of the subacetate of lead is much too great for either gonorrhœa or ophthalmia, and in other surgical cases the practitioner may think it necessary to increase the quantity of spirit.

SUPERACETATE OF LEAD (Plumbi Superacetas).

Syn. Acetated Ceruse, Sugar of Lead.

Take of carbonate of lead, one pound; acetic acid, one gallon and a half.

Boil the carbonate of lead with the acid, until it be saturated, then strain through paper, and evaporate till a pellicle appears on the surface; set it aside to crystallize. The water being poured off, dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

REMARK.—The *saturated solution* of lead the College names *sub-acetate* of lead, and the crystals obtained by the evaporation of it *SUPER-acetate*!! Why not acetate of lead?

PREPARATIONS OF ZINC.

PREPARED CALAMINE (Calamina præparata).

Burn the calamine and pulverize it, then bring it to a very fine powder, as directed for the preparation of chalk.

OXYD OF ZINC (Zinci Oxydum).

Syn. Calcined Zinc, Flowers of Zinc.

Put, by degrees, small pieces of zinc into a capacious deep crucible, heated to whiteness and inclining forwards, another crucible being placed over it, so that the zinc may be exposed to the air, and admit of being often stirred with an iron spatula; take out immediately the oxyd which is produced, then pass its white and lighter part through a sieve. Lastly, over this pour some water so as to form a very fine powder, in the same manner as directed for the preparation of chalk.

SULPHATE OF ZINC (Zinci Sulphas).

Syn. Vitriolated Zinc, Salt of Vitriol, White Vitriol.

Take of zinc divided into small pieces, three ounces; sulphuric acid, by weight, five ounces; water, four pints.

Mix in a glass vessel, and on the effervescence ceasing, strain the liquor through paper, then boil till a pellicle appears on the surface, and set it aside to crystallize.

REMARK.—For external and internal use, experienced surgeons prefer the acetate of Zinc to this preparation.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

SULPHURATED OIL (Oleum Sulphuratum).

Syn. Simple Balsam of Sulphur.

Take of washed sulphur, two ounces; olive oil, one pint.

The oil being heated in a large iron vessel, put into it the sulphur by degrees, and diligently stir them with a spatula until they are properly blended.

REMARK.—Should not this preparation be termed oleum sulphuretum? According to the chemical nomenclature, oleum sulphuratum signifies an admixture of oil and the sulphuric acid.

SULPHURET OF POTASS (Potassæ Sulphuretum).

Syn. Liver of Sulphur.

Take of washed sulphur, one ounce; subcarbonate of potass two ounces.

Rub them together, and in a covered crucible place them over the fire till they are properly blended.

WASHED SULPHUR (Sulphur lotum).

Syn. Washed Flowers of Sulphur.

Take of sulphur sublimed, one pound.

Pour boiling water upon it, that the acid (if any) may be entirely washed away, then dry it.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR (Sulphur Precipitatum).

Syn. Milk of Sulphur.

Take of sublimed sulphur, one pound; fresh lime, two pounds; water, four gallons.

Boil the sulphur and lime together in the water, then strain the liquor through paper, and drop into it a sufficient quantity of muriatic acid to precipitate the sulphur; lastly, wash this by repeated effusions of water, until it becomes insipid.

VEGETABLES.

Vegetables are to be gathered from the places and soil on which they are spontaneously produced, in dry weather, when they are neither wet by showers nor by dew. They are to be collected annually, and those that have been kept longer than that period are to be thrown away.

Roots are to be dug up before either the leaves or stems shoot out.

Barks ought to be collected at the time when they may most easily be separated from the wood.

Leaves are to be gathered after the flowers are expanded, and before the seeds are ripe.

Flowers are to be chosen soon after they are blown.

Seeds are to be collected as soon as they are ripe, and before they begin to fall from the plant. These ought to be kept in their peculiar seed-vessels.

THE PREPARATION OF VEGETABLES.

Vegetables, a short time after they are gathered, excepting those which ought to be used fresh, are to be lightly spread, and in a gentle heat dried as speedily as possible, that their colour may not be changed: then keep them in places or proper vessels, which will not admit of the access of light and moisture.

Dr. Powell observes, "that he is glad to be able to state, that more attention than formerly has of late been paid to the preparation of indigenous plants, and that their medicinal effects have, in the same proportion, become more definite; I have seen and used," says this able physician and chemist, "the *narcotic* vegetables, fox-glove, and hemlock, prepared on a large scale by Mr. Batley, a chemist of London, in a greater degree of perfection as to the preservation of colour, character, and quality, than would formerly have been thought possible." Mr. Salisbury, of the Botanical Gardens at Chelsea, has also lately paid great attention to the exsiccation of herbs on an extensive scale, for the purpose of supplying the medical profession with them in a proper state of preservation.

Roots which we have directed to be preserved fresh should be kept in dry sand. *Squill* root before dried should be cut in transverse slices, previously stripping off the dry external coats.

Put pulpy fruits, if they be unripe, or ripe and likewise dry, in a moist place, that they may soften; then press the pulps through a hair sieve, afterwards boil over a gentle fire, often stirring, and lastly evaporate the water by a water-bath, until the pulps are reduced to a proper consistence.

Upon Cassia pods, bruised, pour boiling water, that the pulp may be washed out, then press this first through a coarse sieve, afterwards through a hair one, then evaporate by a water-bath, until the pulp acquires a proper consistence.

Press the pulp or juice of ripe and fresh fruits through a sieve, without boiling.

GUM RESINS.

Separate opium very carefully from foreign matters, especially the external.

Let opium be kept in a *soft* state, so as to be fit to form pills, and in a *hard* state, being so far dried in a water-bath as to be reducible to powder.

Gum resins are held the best which can be chosen, in such a state of purity that no further purification is needful. But if they seem to be less pure, boil them

in water until they become soft, and press them through a flaxen cloth; then set them aside, that the resinous parts may subside. Pour off the supernatant liquor, and evaporate it by a water-bath. Towards the end, mix thoroughly the resinous part with the gummy.

The gum resins that melt readily may be purified by putting them into the bladder of an ox, and holding them in boiling water until they become so soft that they may be separated from impurities through a flaxen cloth, by means of a press.

Dissolve storax in rectified spirit of wine, and strain it; then, with a gentle heat, distil the spirit until the balsam becomes of a proper consistence.

EXPRESSED OILS.

OIL OF ALMONDS.

Macerate either sweet or bitter almonds in cold water, for twelve hours, and bruise them: then express the oil without the aid of heat.

LINSEED OIL.

Bruise common linseed, and express the oil without heat.

CASTOR OIL.

Bruise castor seeds, deprived of the outer coat, then express the oil without the aid of heat.

DISTILLED OILS.

Oleum Anisi	Oil Aniseseeds
----- Anthemidis	----- Chamomile
----- Carui	----- Caraway
----- Juniperi	----- Juniper
----- Lavendulæ	----- Lavender
----- Menthæ Piperitæ	----- Peppermint
----- Menthæ Viridis	----- Spearmint
----- Origani	----- Wild Majoram
----- Pimentæ	----- Pimento
----- Pulegii	----- Pennyroyal
----- Rosmarini	----- Rosemary.

The seeds of anise and caraway, the flowers of chamomile and lavender, the berries of juniper and allspice, the tops of rosemary, and the entire dried herbs of the rest, are to be employed.

Introduce any one of these into an alembic, add a sufficient quantity of water to cover it, then distil the oil into a large refrigeratory.

The waters which are produced by the distillation of oils of caraway, peppermint, spearmint, pimento, and pennyroyal, are to be kept for use.

OIL OF AMBER.

Introduce amber into an alembic, that there may draw over in a sand-bath, with a gradually increased heat, the acid liquor, the oil, and a salt combined with oil. Then the oil may be distilled a second or third time.

RECTIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of oil of turpentine, one pint; water, four pints.

Distil the oil.

DISTILLED WATERS.

Waters are to be distilled from dried herbs, unless it is otherwise ordered, because fresh ones cannot be obtained at all periods of the year. When fresh herbs are employed, a double quantity must be used.

Add to each gallon of the waters five fluid ounces of proof spirit, that they may be preserved fresh.

REMARK.—Why not employ half the quantity of *rectified* spirit?

DISTILLED WATER.

Take of water, ten gallons.

First distil four pints, which being thrown away, draw over four gallons. Keep it in a glass bottle.

N. B. To distil simple waters, a much greater proportion of water should be put into the still than is intended to be drawn over, in order to prevent empyreumatic flavour, and injury to the still.

Dill Water	- - (Aqua Anethi)	- - take of Dill seeds, bruised, 1 lb.	- - draw over 1 gallon.
Caraway ditto	- - (Carui)	- - Caraway seeds, ditto 1 lb.	- ditto 1 ditto.
Cinnamon ditto	- - (Cinnamomi)	{ Cinnamon bark, do. 1 lb. to be first steeped in a pint of water for 24 hours. }	ditto 1 ditto.
Fennel ditto	- - (Fœniculi)		- Fennel seeds, bruised 1 lb.
Peppermint ditto	(Menth. Piper.)	- Peppermint 1½ lb.	- ditto 1 ditto.
Spearmint ditto	- - (Viridis)	- Spearmint 1½ lb.	- ditto 1 ditto.
Pimenta ditto	- - (Pimentæ)	{ Pimento ½ lb. - - - to be first steeped as directed for cinnamon water. }	ditto 1 ditto.
Pennyroyal ditto	(Pulegii)		- Pennyroyal 1½ lb.
Rose ditto	- - (Rosæ)	- Damask rose petals, fresh 8 lbs.	ditto 1 ditto.

INFUSIONS.

INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE (Inf. Anthemidis).

Take of chamomile flowers, two drachms; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for ten minutes in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF HORSE-RADISH (Inf. Armoraciæ Comp.).

Take of fresh horse-radish root sliced, mustard seeds bruised, of each one ounce; boiling water, one pint.

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly covered, and strain: then add a fluid ounce of compound spirit of horse-radish.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ORANGE PEEL (Inf. Aurantii Comp.).

Take of orange peel dried, two drachms; lemon peel, fresh, one drachm; cloves bruised, half a drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for a quarter of an hour in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF COLUMBA (Infusum Columbæ).

Take of Columba root sliced, one drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF CLOVES (Inf. Caryophyllorum).

Take of cloves bruised, one drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSION OF CASCARILLA (Inf. Cascarillæ).

Take of cascarilla bark bruised, half an ounce; boiling water half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CATECHU (Inf. Catechu Comp.).

Take of extract of catechu, two drachms and a half; cinnamon bark bruised, half a drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for one hour in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF BARK (Inf. Cinchonæ).

Take of pale Peruvian bark, half an ounce; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF ANGUSTURA BARK (Inf. Cuspariæ).

Take of Angustura bark bruised, two drachms; boiling water half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF FOX-GLOVE (Inf. Digitalis).

Take of the dried leaves of fox-glove, one drachm; boiling water half a pint.

Macerate for four hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain, then add half a fluid ounce of spirit of cinnamon.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN (Inf. Gentianæ Comp.)

Take of Gentian root sliced, orange peel dried, of each one drachm; lemon peel, fresh, two drachms; boiling water twelve fluid ounces.

Macerate for an hour in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF LINSEED (Inf. Lini).

Take of common linseed bruised, one ounce; liquorice root sliced, half an ounce; boiling water, two pints.

Macerate in a lightly covered vessel for four hours near the fire, and strain.

INFUSION OF QUASSIA (Inf. Quassiæ).

Take of quassia wood sliced, one scruple; boiling water half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSION OF RHUBARB (Inf. Rhei).

Take of rhubarb root sliced, one drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

INFUSION OF ROSE (Inf. Rosæ).

Take of dried petals of the Rose, half an ounce; boiling water, two pints and a half; dilute sulphuric acid three fluid drachms refined sugar, one ounce and a half.

Pour the water upon the petals of the rose leaves in a glass vessel, then mix therein the acid, and macerate for half an hour; lastly, strain the liquor, and add the sugar to it.—Q. Of what use is the sugar?

INFUSION OF SENNA (Inf. Sennæ).

Take of senna leaves, one ounce and a half; ginger sliced, one drachm; boiling water, one pint.

Macerate for an hour in a vessel lightly covered, and strain the liquor.

INFUSION OF THE MOUNTAIN DAMSON BARK (Inf. Simaroubæ).

Take of the mountain or bitter damson bark bruised, half a drachm; boiling water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

INFUSION OF TOBACCO (Inf. Tabaci).

Take of tobacco leaves, one drachm; boiling water, one pint.

Macerate for an hour in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

MUCILAGES.
MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC (Musilago Acaciæ).

Take of gum arabic powdered, four ounces; boiling water, half a pint.

Rub the gum with the water added by little at a time, until it be formed into a mucilage.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH (Mucilago Amyli).

Take of starch, three drachms; water, one pint.

Rub the starch with the water poured on it by degrees, then boil until a mucilage be formed.

DECOCTIONS.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ALOE (Decoctum Aloes Comp.)

Take of extract of liquorice, half an ounce; subcarbonate of potass, two scruples; extract of spiked aloe powdered, myrrh powdered, the summits of the pistils of saffron, of each a drachm; water, a pint.

Boil till reduced to twelve fluid ounces, and strain, then add four fluid ounces of the compound tincture of cardamoms.

REMARK.—Dr. Powell supposes that this decoction is the same as the popular medicine sold under the name of “Beaume de Vie.” The Beaume de Vie is a spirituous tincture made by Messrs. Jackson and Co. so strongly impregnated with the extract of aloe, that a tea-spoonful is a proper purgative dose.

DECOCTION OF BARK (Decoct. Cinchonæ).

Take of the pale Peruvian bark bruised, one ounce; water, one pint.

Boil for ten minutes in a vessel slightly covered, and strain the liquor while hot.

DECOCTION OF QUINCE SEEDS (Decoct. Cydoniæ).

Syn. Mucilage of Quince Seed.

Take of quince seeds, two drachms; water, one pint.

Boil by a gentle fire for ten minutes, then strain.

DECOCTION OF WOODY NIGHT-SHADE (Decoct. Dulcamaræ).

Take of woody night-shade stalks sliced, one ounce; water, one pint and a half.

Boil to a pint, and strain.

DECOCTION OF BARLEY (Decoct. Hordei).*Syn. Barley Water.*

Take of pearl barley, two ounces; water, four pints and a half.

First free the barley from any foreign matter adhering to it by ablution in cold water. Then half a pint of water being poured thereon, boil the seeds for a few minutes. This water being thrown away, pour upon it the remainder of the water (first made to boil) then boil to two pints and strain.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BARLEY (Decoctum Hordei Comp.)*Syn. Pectoral Decoction.*

Take of the decoction of barley, two pints; figs, sliced, two ounces; liquorice root, sliced and bruised, half an ounce; raisins (the stones taken out) two ounces; water, one pint.

Boil to two pints and strain.

DECOCTION OF LIVERWORT (Decoct. Lichenis).

Take of liverwort, one ounce; water, one pint and a half.

Boil till reduced to a pint, and strain.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF MALLOW (Decoct. Malvæ Comp.)*Syn. Common Decoction for Clyster.*

Take of mallow, dried, one ounce; Chamomile flowers, dried, half an ounce; water, one pint.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, then strain.

REMARK.—The best method of making this decoction is first to boil the dry mallow in the water for a quarter of an hour, and to infuse the chamomile in it while hot, as by boiling the essential oil of the flowers (their most active property) is dissipated.

DECOCTION OF POPPY (*Decoct. Papaveris*).*Syn. Decoction for Fomentation.*

Take of white poppy capsules bruised, four ounces : water, four pints.

Boil for a quarter of an hour and strain.

DECOCTION OF OAK BARK (*Decoct. Quercus*).

Take of oak bark, one ounce ; water, two pints.

Boil to a pint and strain.

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA (*Decoction Sarsaparillæ*).

Take of sarsaparilla root, sliced, four ounces ; boiling water, four pints.

Macerate for four hours in a vessel lightly covered, near the fire ; then take out the root and bruise it. Return the bruised root to the liquor, and in the same manner macerate for two hours, then boil to two pints, and strain.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA (*Decoct. Sarsapar. Comp.*)

Take of decoction of Sarsaparilla, boiling, four pints ; sassafras root sliced ; Guaiacum wood shavings ; liquorice root bruised, of each an ounce ; bark of mezereon root, three drachms.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

REMARK.—By boiling, the oil of the sassafras in which its medicinal virtues reside, is dissipated.

DECOCTION OF SENEKA (*Decoction Senegæ*).

Take of Seneka root, one ounce ; water, two pints.

Boil down to a pint and strain.

DECOCTION OF ELM BARK (Decoctum Ulmi).

Take of the fresh bark of elm, bruised, four ounces; water, four pints.

Boil down to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE (Decoctum Veratri).

Take of white hellebore root, powdered, one ounce; water, two pints; rectified spirit, two fluid ounces.

Boil the hellebore root in the water to a pint, and strain it, and when it has become cool add the spirit.

REMARK.—As an external remedy for the itch, the addition of spirit to this decoction cannot be necessary.

EXTRACTS.

In preparing all extracts, evaporate the water as quickly as possible in a pan, by means of a water bath, until they become of a consistency proper for making pills, and towards the end constantly stir with a spatula. Upon all the softer extracts sprinkle a little rectified spirit.

EXTRACT OF ACONITE (Extractum Aconiti).

Take of aconite leaves, fresh, one pound.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling on a little water, then express the juice and evaporate it with the dregs, until it becomes of a proper consistence.

PURIFIED EXTRACT OF ALOE (Extractum Aloes Purificatum).

Take of extract of spiked aloe (socotrine) powdered, half a pound; boiling water, four pints.

Macerate for three days in a gentle heat, then strain and set it aside, that the feculencies may subside; pour

off the clear liquor, and evaporate it until it acquires a consistence.

EXTRACT OF CHAMOMILE (Extractum Anthemidis).

Take of chamomile flowers, dried, one pound; water, one gallon.

Boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly, evaporate it until it becomes of a proper consistence.

REMARK.—In consequence of the essential oil of the chamomile flowers, in which its medicinal virtues principally reside, being dissipated by the long boiling necessary to reduce the extract to a proper consistence, this preparation is seldom prescribed by practitioners acquainted with chemistry.

EXTRACT OF DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE (Extract. Belladonnæ).

Take of deadly night-shade leaves, fresh, one pound.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, and sprinkle on a little water, then express the juice, and evaporate it with its dregs, until reduced to a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF BARK.

Take of lance-leaved cinchona bark, one pound; water, one gallon.

Boil down to six pints, and strain the liquor whilst hot. In the like manner boil it in the same quantity of water four times, and strain; lastly, all the liquors being mixed together, evaporate until reduced to a proper consistence.

This extract ought to be kept *soft*, proper for making pills, and *hard*, that it may be reduced to powder.

REMARK.—To obtain a good extract, the bark should not be boiled more than twice. The extract, produced by the third decoction, is little better than gum Arabic, and can answer no other purpose than to increase the quantity of the produce. An extract made by carefully evaporating a watery infusion of Peruvian bark on glass, by solar or a very gentle heat, is sold under the name of "*Essential Salt of Bark.*" Many practitioners give the preference to this preparation, on account of its containing the vola-

tile parts of the bark which escape during the evaporation of the decoction for making the common extract.

RESINOUS EXTRACT OF BARK (Ext. Cinchonæ Resinosum).

Take of lance-leaved Peruvian bark, one pound; rectified spirit, four pints.

Macerate for four days and strain, distil the tincture by means of a water bath until it is reduced to a proper consistency.

EXTRACT OF BITTER APPLE (Extractum Colocynthis).

Take of bitter apple pulp, one pound; water, one gallon.

Boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while it is hot; lastly, evaporate until it becomes of a proper consistency.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BITTER APPLE (Extractum Colocynthis Compositum).

Take of bitter apple pulp, cut, six drachms; extract of spiked aloe (socotrine), powdered, one ounce and half; scammony, gum resin, ditto, half an ounce; cardamom seeds, powdered, one drachm; proof spirit, a pound.

Macerate in a gentle heat, the bitter apple pulp, for four days, in the spirit; strain the liquor, and add to it the aloes and scammony, then evaporate the spirit until it becomes of a proper consistency, and towards the end mix in the cardamom seeds.

EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK (Extractum Conii).

Take of the fresh leaves of hemlock, a pound.

Express the juice, and evaporate in the same manner as directed for the extract of aconite.

EXTRACT OF WILD CUCUMBER (Extractum Elettarii).

Slice the ripe wild cucumbers, and strain very gently

the expressed juice through a very fine hair sieve, into a glass vessel, then set it aside for some hours, until the coarser parts have subsided. Throw away the supernatant thinner part, dry the thicker part by gentle heat.

EXTRACT OF GENTIAN (Extr. Gentianæ).

Take of Gentian root, sliced, a pound; boiling water, a gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly, evaporate it until it becomes of a proper consistency.

EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE (Extr. Glycyrrhizæ).

Take of liquorice root, sliced, a pound; boiling water, one gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; lastly, evaporate it to a proper consistency.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD (Extr. Hæmatoxyli.)

Take of logwood, powdered, one pound; boiling water, one gallon.

To be macerated and evaporated as directed, for extract of liquorice.

EXTRACT OF HOPS (Extr. Humuli).

Take of the strobiles of the hop, four ounces; water, one gallon.

Boil down to four pints, strain the liquor, while hot; lastly, evaporate till it becomes of a proper consistence.

REMARK.—During the evaporation of the decoction of the hops, the essential oil is entirely dissipated, and the extract thereby deprived of the most active property of the drug.

EXTRACT OF HENBANE (Extr. Hyoscyami).

Take of fresh henbane leaves, one pound.

Express the juice, and evaporate as directed for the extract of aconite.

EXTRACT OF JALAP (Extract. Jalapæ).

Take of jalap root, powdered, one pound; rectified spirit, four pints; water, ten pints.

Macerate the jalap root in the spirit four days, and pour off the tincture. Boil the residuum in water till reduced to two pints, then strain the tincture and decoction, and evaporate the decoction, and distil the tincture until each become thick; lastly, mix the extract with the resin, and evaporate till reduced to a proper consistence.

Let this extract be kept *soft* for making pills, and *hard*, that it may be reduced to powder.

EXTRACT OF OPIUM (Extractum Opii).

Syn. Purified Opium, Thebaic Extract.

Take of opium, sliced, half a pound; water, three pints.

Pour a small portion of the water upon the opium, and macerate for twelve hours, that it may soften, then the remainder of the water being gradually added, rub them together till they are thoroughly mixed, and set it aside that the fæces may subside, then strain the liquor, and evaporate until it becomes of a proper consistence.

REMARK.—By this process, the anodyne property of the opium is so much diminished, that two grains of the extract are only equal to one of the unpurified opium.

EXTRACT OF WHITE POPPY (Extr. Papaveris).

Take of the white poppy capsules, bruised, and free from seeds, a pound; boiling water, a gallon.

Macerate and evaporate in the same manner as directed for the extract of logwood.

EXTRACT OF RHUBARB (Extractum Rhei).

Take of rhubarb root, powdered, one pound; proof spirit, one pint; water, seven pints.

Macerate for four days in a gentle heat, then strain

and set it aside, that the dregs may subside; pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA (Extr. Sarsaparillæ).

Take of sarsaparilla root, sliced, one pound; boiling water, one gallon.

Macerate and evaporate, in the same manner as directed for the extract of logwood.

EXTRACT OF DANDELION (Extractum Taraxici).

Take of fresh dandelion root, bruised, one pound; boiling water, one gallon.

Macerate and evaporate, in the same manner as directed for the extract of logwood.

MIXTURES.

REMARK.—A Pharmacopœia should contain only the formulæ and directions for preparing officinal preparations, and not extemporaneous prescriptions for compounds, which in a short time become unfit for use. Compounds of this kind should be left to the judgment of the prescriber.

MIXTURE OF GUM AMMONIAC (Mistura Ammoniaci).

Syn. Milk of Gum Ammoniac.

Take of gum ammoniac, two drachms; water, half a pint.

Rub the gum ammoniac, with the water poured on gradually, until they are thoroughly mixed.

ALMOND MIXTURE (Mistura Amygdalarum).

Syn. Almond Emulsion, Almond Milk.

Take of almond confection, two ounces; distilled water, one pint.

Gradually add the water to the almond confection, rubbing them together until they are mixed, then strain.

MIXTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA (Mistura Assafœtidæ).

Take of assafœtida, two drachms; water, half a pint.

Rub the assafœtida with the water, added by degrees, till they are well mixed.

Query. Might not this mixture, with equal propriety, be termed *liquor assafœtidæ*, as a solution of the prepared ammonia in water is named *liquor ammoniæ carbonatis*.

CAMPHOR MIXTURE (Mistura Camphoræ).

Syn. Camphorated Mixture—Camphorated Julep.

Take of camphor, half a drachm; rectified spirit, ten minims; water, one pint.

First rub the camphor with the spirit, then with the water, gradually added, and strain.

REMARK.—If the camphor, after being divided with the rectified spirit, be triturated with a drachm of refined sugar and the same quantity of gum arabic powder, the whole of it will be suspended in the water, and the mixture will in consequence be much stronger, although four times the quantity of water be employed. Q. Why not term this preparation *Liquor Camphoræ*?

MIXTURE OF BURNT HARTSHORN (Mistura Cornu Usti).

Take of burnt hartshorn, two ounces; gum arabic powder, one ounce; water, three pints.

Boil down to two pints, constantly stirring, then strain it.

CHALK MIXTURE (Mistura Cretæ).

Take of prepared chalk, half an ounce; refined sugar, three drachms; gum arabic, powdered, half an ounce; water, one pint. Mix.

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF IRON (Mistura Ferri Composita).

Take of myrrh powder, one drachm; subcarbonate of potass, twenty-five grains; rose water, seven fluid ounces and a half; sulphate of iron, powdered, one scruple; spirit of nutmeg, half a fluid ounce; refined sugar, one drachm.

Rub the myrrh with the subcarbonate of potass and sugar, and during the trituration add, first the rose water and spirit of nutmeg, lastly, the sulphate of iron. Put the mixture immediately into a proper glass vessel, and closely stop it.

GUAIAC MIXTURE (Mistura Guaiaci).

Take of Guaiac gum resin, one drachm and a half; purified sugar, two drachms; mucilage of gum arabic, two fluid drachms; cinnamon water, eight fluid ounces.

Rub the guaiac gum resin with the sugar then with the mucilage, and when they are mixed, add gradually the cinnamon water.

REMARK.—A general objection to a mixture of guaiac gum by patients is, that it produces a very unpleasant burning sensation on the palate and in the gullet. Why then order cinnamon water, which will increase this effect, and in no respect promote the efficacy of the medicine?

MUSK MIXTURE (Mistura Moschi).

Take of musk, gum arabic, powdered, refined sugar, of each one drachm; rose water, six fluid ounces.

Rub the musk with the sugar, then with the gum, and add gradually the rose water.

SPIRITS.

ALCOHOL.

Take of rectified spirit, one gallon; subcarbonate of potass, three pounds.

Add a pound of the subcarbonate of potass, first heated to 300 degrees, to the spirit, and macerate for twenty-four hours, often shaking it, then decant the spirit, and add to it the remainder of the subcarbonate of potass, heated to the same degree; lastly, distil the alcohol by means of a water-bath, which is to be kept in a stopped vessel.

The specific gravity of alcohol is to that of distilled water as .815 to 1.000.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA (Spiritus Ammoniaë).

Syn. Sweet Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.

Take of proof spirit, three pints; muriate of ammonia, four ounces; subcarbonate of potass, six ounces.

Mix, and by a gentle heat distil over a pint and a half into a receiver, kept cool.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF AMMONIA (Spiritus Ammoniaë Aromaticus).

Syn. Spirit of Volatile Salt, Compound Spirit of Ammonia.

Take of cinnamon bark, bruised, cloves, bruised, of each two drachms; lemon-peel, four ounces; subcarbonate of potass, half a pound; muriat of ammonia, five ounces; rectified spirit, four pints; water, one gallon.

Mix, and distil six pints.

FETID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA (*Spiritus Ammoniaë Fœtidus*).

Syn. Volatile Fetid Spirit.

Take of spirit of ammonia, two pints; assafœtida, two ounces.

Macerate for twelve hours, then, with a gentle fire, draw over a pint and a half into a cool receiver.

SUCCINATED SPIRIT OF AMMONIÆ (*Spiritus Ammoniaë Succinatus*).

Syn. Eau de Luce.

Take of mastich, three drachms; rectified spirit, nine fluid drachms; oil of lavender, fourteen minims; oil of amber, four minims; liquor of ammonia, ten fluid ounces.

Macerate the mastich in the spirit, that it may dissolve, and pour off the clear tincture; then add the other articles, and shake them together.

SPIRIT OF ANISE SEED (*Spiritus Anisi*).

Take of anise seeds, bruised, half a pound; proof spirit, one gallon; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then, by a gentle fire, distil a gallon.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSERADISH (*Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus*).

Take of horseradish root, fresh and sliced, dried orange-peel, of each one pound; nutmegs, bruised, half an ounce; proof spirit, one gallon; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then, by a gentle fire, draw over one gallon.

SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR (Spiritus Camphoræ).

Syn. Camphorated Spirit of Wine.

Take of camphor, four ounces; rectified spirit, two pints.

Mix, that the camphor may be dissolved.

Q. Was not the old name Camphorated Spirit more chemical than Spirit of Camphor? Why not term it Liqueur Camphoræ Spirituosus?

SPIRIT OF CARAWAY (Spiritus Carui).

Syn. Spirituous Caraway Seed Water.

Take of caraway seeds, bruised, one pound and a half; proof spirit, one gallon; water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then, with a gentle fire distil over a gallon.

SPIRIT OF CINNAMON (Spiritus Cinnamomi).

Syn. Spirituous Cinnamon Water.

Take of cinnamon bark, bruised, one pound; proof spirit, one gallon; water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and by a gentle fire draw over a gallon.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER (Spiritus Juniperi Compositus).

Take of juniper berries, bruised, one pound; caraway seeds, bruised, fennel seeds, bruised, of each an ounce and a half; proof spirit, one gallon; water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and by a gentle fire draw over a gallon.

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER (*Spiritus Lavendulæ*).*Syn. Simple Spirit of Lavender.*

Take of fresh lavender flowers, two pounds; rectified spirit, one gallon; water, enough to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then, by gentle heat, draw over a gallon.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF LAVENDER (*Spiritus Lavendulæ Compositus*).

Take of spirit of lavender, three pints; spirit of rosemary, one pint; cinnamon bark, bruised, nutmegs, bruised, of each half an ounce; red Saunders wood, sliced, one ounce.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT (*Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ*).

Take of peppermint, dried, one pound and a half; proof spirit, one gallon; water, enough to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and by a gentle fire distil a gallon.

SPIRIT OF SPEARMINT (*Spiritus Menthæ Viridis*).

Take of spearmint, dried, one pound and a half; proof spirit, one gallon; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and by a gentle heat draw over a gallon.

SPIRIT OF NUTMEG (*Spiritus Myristicæ*).

Take of nutmegs, bruised, two ounces; proof spirit, one gallon; water sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil by a gentle fire one gallon.

SPIRIT OF PIMENTO (*Spiritus Pimentæ*).

Take of pimento berries, bruised, two ounces; proof spirit, one gallon; water, enough to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then, by a gentle heat, distil a gallon.

SPIRIT OF PENNYROYAL (Spiritus Pulegii).

Take of pennyroyal, dried, one pound and a half; proof spirit, one gallon; water, enough to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and draw over a gallon by a gentle fire.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY (Spiritus Rosmarini).

Take of rosemary tops, fresh, two pounds; rectified spirit, one gallon; water, sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and by gentle fire draw over a gallon.

TINCTURES.

All tinctures ought to be prepared in stopped glass vessels, and during maceration to be frequently shaken.

TINCTURE OF ALOE (Tinctura Aloes).

Take of extract of spike aloe, powdered, half an ounce; extract of liquorice, one ounce and a half; water, one pint; rectified spirit, four fluid ounces.

Macerate in a sand-bath, until the extracts are dissolved, then strain.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ALOE (Tinctura Aloes Composita).

Syn. Elixir of Aloes, Elixir Proprietatis.

Take of extract of spike aloe, powdered, the summits of the pistils of saffron, of each three ounces; tincture of myrrh, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

REMARK.—After asserting, that saffron possesses no medicinal virtues, and that it is only employed by the College for its colouring matter, why order so great a quantity of this expensive article in a tincture which does not require a colouring ingredient? By the addition of the saffron, the expense of making a pint of this tincture is increased from four to ten shillings.

TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA (Tinctura Assafœtidæ).

Take of assafœtida, four ounces; rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE PEEL (Tinctura Aurantii.)

Take of fresh orange peel, three ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOIN (Tinctura Benzoini Composita).

Syn. Traumatic Balsam, Friar's Balsam.

Take of benzoin, three ounces; storax balsam strained, two ounces; balsam of tolu, one ounce; extract of spike aloe, half an ounce; rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF COLUMBA (Tinctura Calumbæ).

Take of Columba root powdered, two ounces and a half; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CAMPHOR (Tinctura Camphoræ Composita).

Syn. Camphorated Tincture of Opium, Paregoric Elixir.

Take of camphor, two scruples; hard opium, powdered, benzoic acid, of each one drachm; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

REMARK.—The College have omitted the oil of anise-seed, because *they* suppose it to be a superfluous ingredient! There are practitioners who fancy that they have administered this oil, in cases of asthma and chronic cough, with advantage, and are inclined to attribute much of the benefit produced by the Paregoric Elixir of the former Pharmacopœia in asthmatic affections to it. By

selling the compound tincture of camphor, made without the oil of anise-seed, many retail chemists have very undeservedly been censured for selling an inferior article, and others have been accused of not compounding old family recipes correctly, in consequence of the medicine not having the usual taste and flavour? If the oil was omitted, on account of its supposed stimulating quality, why continue the benzoin acid, which is more so? As the tincture derives its virtues chiefly from the opium, is not the old name, tinct. opii camphorata, more proper than tinct. camphoræ comp.?

TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM (Tinctura Capsici).

Take of capsicum berries, one ounce; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM (Tinctura Cardamomi).

Syn. Simple Tincture of Cardamoms.

Take of cardamom seeds bruised, three ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

COMP. TINCT. OF CARDAMOM (Tinct. Cardamomi Comp).

Take of cardamom seeds, caraway seeds, cochineal, of each bruised, two drachms; cinnamon bark, bruised, half an ounce; raisins, stoned, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

REMARK.—Of what use are the raisins? The small quantity of saccharine matter they impart, in a few weeks produces a slight degree of decomposition, and the deposit which in consequence ensues considerably weakens the tincture. If raisins must be employed, would it not be better to make use of the stones, on account of their astringency, and throw away the pulpy part?

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA (Tinctura Cascarillæ).

Take of cascarilla bark, powdered, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF CASTOR (*Tinctura Castorei*).

Take of castor, bruised, two ounces; rectified spirit, two pints.
Macerate for seven days, and strain.

TINCTURE CATECHU (*Tinctura Catechu*).

Syn. Japonic Tincture.

Take of extract of catechu, three ounces; cinnamon bark, bruised, two ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF PALE PERUVIAN BARK (*Tinctura Cinchonæ*).

Syn. Simple Tincture of Bark.

Take of lance-leaved Peruvian Bark, powdered, seven ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

AMMONIATED TINCT. OF BARK (*Tinct. Cinchonæ Ammoniata*).

Syn. Volatile Tincture of Bark.

Take of lance-leaved cinchona bark, bruised, four ounces; aromatic spirit of ammonia, two pints.

Macerate for ten days, and strain.

COMP. TINCT. OF BARK (*Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp.*)

Syn. Huxham's Tincture of Bark.

Take of pale Peruvian bark, powdered, two ounces; orange-peel, dried, one ounce and a half; Virginian snake-root, bruised, three drachms; saffron, one drachm; cochineal, powdered, two scruples; proof spirit, twenty fluid ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Q. If the only use of the saffron and cochineal is to heighten or give colour to medicinal preparations, why order such expensive articles in a tincture, in which their colouring matter is nearly, if not entirely lost?

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON (Tinct. Cinnamomi).

Syn. Simple Tincture of Cinnamon.

Take of cinnamon bark, bruised, three ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

COMP. TINCT. OF CINNAMON (Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp.)

Take of cinnamon bark, bruised, six drachms; cardamom seeds, bruised, three drachms; long pepper, powdered, ginger root, sliced, of each two drachms; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF FOX-GLOVE (Tinct. Digitalis).

Take of fox-glove leaves, dried, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

COMP. TINCT. OF GENTIAN (Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.)

Take of Gentian root, sliced, two ounces; orange-peel, dried, one ounce; cardamom seeds, bruised, half an ounce; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days in a gentle heat, and strain.

TINCTURE OF GUAIAIC GUM (Tinctura Guaiaci).

Syn. Simple Tincture of Guaiac Gum.

Take of guaiac gum resin, powdered, half a pound; rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

AMMONIATED TINCT. OF GUAIAIC GUM (Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniata).

Syn. Volatile Tinct. of Guaiac Gum.

Take of guaiac gum resin, powdered, four ounces; aromatic spirit of ammonia, one pint and a half.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE (Tinctura Hellebori Nigri).

Take of black hellebore root, sliced, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF HOP (Tinctura Humuli).

Take of the strobules of hop five ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

REMARK.—The whole of the menstruum will be so completely absorbed by the dried hops, that it will require a very powerful press to obtain two ounces of tincture. By employing the seeds of the hop in the proportion of an ounce to a pint of proof spirit, a tincture may be obtained strongly impregnated with their medicinal virtues.

TINCTURE OF HENBANE (Tinctura Hyoscyami).

Take of henbane leaves, dried, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF JALAP (Tinctura Jalapæ).

Take of jalap root, powdered, eight ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate in a gentle heat, for fourteen days, and strain.

REMARK.—If the jalap be reduced to a fine powder, the tincture will be so thick that one half of the spirit will be lost by evaporation, during the time it will require to filter.

TINCTURE OF KINO (Tinctura Kino).

Take of kino, powdered, three ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF BLISTERING FLY (Tinctura Lyttæ).

Syn. Tinct. of Spanish Flies.

Take of blistering flies, bruised, three drachms; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH (*Tinctura Myrrhæ*).*Syn. Simple Tincture of Myrrh.*

Take of myrrh, bruised, four ounces; rectified spirit, two pints; water, one pint.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM (*Tinctura Opii*).*Syn. Liquid Laudanum, Thebaic Tincture.*

Take of hard opium, powdered, two ounces and a half; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB (*Tinctura Rhei*).

Take of rhubarb root, sliced, two ounces; cardamom seeds, bruised, half an ounce; saffron, two drachms; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, in a gentle heat, and strain.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RHUBARB (*Tinctura Rhei Comp.*)

Take of rhubarb root, sliced, two ounces; liquorice root, bruised, half an ounce; ginger root, sliced, saffron, of each two drachms; proof spirit, one pint; water, twelve fluid ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days in a gentle heat, and strain.

TINCTURE OF SQUILL (*Tinctura Scillæ*).

Take of squill root, fresh dried, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF SENNA (*Tinctura Sennæ*).

Take of senna leaves, three ounces; caraway seeds, bruised, three drachms; cardamom seeds, bruised, one drachm; raisins, stoned, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, in a gentle heat, and strain.

Q. Are not the raisins an useless ingredient, and do not the mucilage and saccharine matter they impart tend to weaken the tincture by preventing the menstruum acting on the other ingredients?

TINCTURE OF SNAKE-ROOT (Tinctura Serpentariæ).

Take of Virginian snake-root, three ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN (Tinctura Valerianæ).

Take of valerian root, four ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

AMMONIATED TINCT. OF VALERIAN (Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata).

Syn. Volatile Tincture of Valerian.

Take of valerian root, four ounces; aromatic spirit of ammonia, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURE OF GINGER (Tinctura Zingiberis).

Take of ginger root, sliced, two ounces; proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

ÆTHEREAL PREPARATIONS.

SULPHURIC ÆTHER (Æther Sulphuricus).

Syn. Vitriolic Æther, Æther.

Take of rectified spirit, sulphuric acid, of each, *by weight*, a pound and a half; pour the spirit into a glass retort, and add the acid to it gradually, frequently shaking it, and taking care that the temperature does not

exceed 120 degrees, until they are mixed: then cautiously place it in sand, previously heated to 200 degrees, so that the liquor may boil as soon as possible, and the æther pass over into a tubulated receiver, to which another receiver is affixed, kept cool by ice or water. Distil the liquor until the heavier part begins to come over, which may be perceived under the æther at the bottom of the receiver. Pour twelve ounces more of rectified spirit on the liquor which remains in the retort, and in the like manner distil the æther.

RECTIFIED ÆTHER (*Æther Rectificatus*).

Take of sulphuric æther, fourteen fluid ounces; fused potass, half an ounce; distilled water, two fluid ounces.

First dissolve the potass in the water, and add the æther to it, constantly shaking it until they are mixed. Lastly, at a heat of about 120 degrees, distil over twelve fluid ounces of rectified æther, from a large retort, into a receiver, kept cool.

ÆTHEREAL OIL (*Oleum Æthereum*).

Syn. Oil of Wine.

After the distillation of sulphuric æther, let the liquor be redistilled in a gentle heat, until a black froth begins to arise; then remove the retort immediately from the fire, add water to the liquor that remains in the retort, that the oily part may arise on the surface: take this out, and mix with it a sufficient quantity of lime-water as may be requisite to saturate the acid, and shake them together. Lastly, collect the separated æthereal oil.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF ÆTHER (*Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus*).

Syn. Sweet Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of cinnamon bark, bruised, three drachms; cardamom seeds, powdered, one drachm and a half; the berries of long pepper, bruised, ginger root, sliced, of each one drachm; spirit of sulphuric æther, a pint.

Macerate for fourteen days in a stopped glass vessel, and strain.

SPIRIT OF NITRIC ÆTHER (*Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici*).

Syn. Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Spirit of Nitrous Æther.

Take of rectified spirit, two pints; nitric acid, by weight, three ounces.

Gradually add the acid to the spirit, and mix, taking care that its temperature does not exceed 120 degrees; then, by a gentle heat, distil over twenty-four fluid ounces.

SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER (*Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici*).

Take of rectified æther, half a pint; rectified spirit, one pint.
Mix.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER (*Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus*).

Syn. Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor.

Take of spirit of sulphuric æther, one pint; æthereal oil, two fluid drachms. Mix.

WINES.

WINE OF ALOE (*Vinum Aloes*).

Syn. Tincture of Hiera picra, Sacred Tincture.

Take of the extract of spike aloe, eight ounces; bark of canella, two ounces; wine, six pints; proof spirit, two pints.

Rub the aloe into powder, with white sand, freed from impurities: rub the canella bark likewise into powder; mix them together; pour thereon the wine and spirit. Macerate for fourteen days, now and then shaking it, and strain.

Q. Of what utility is the sand? If the College suppose that the menstruum will not dissolve the extract, unless it be well divided, why not direct it to be rubbed with the Canilla bark powder?

WINE OF IPECACUAN (Vinum Ipecacuanhæ).

Take of the bruised root of ipecacuan, two ounces; wine, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

WINE OF OPIUM (Vinum Opii).

Syn. The Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham.

Take of extract of opium, one ounce; cinnamon bark, bruised, cloves, bruised, of each, one drachm; wine, one pint.

Macerate for eight days, and strain.

WINE OF WHITE HELLEBORE (Vinum Veratri).

Take of white hellebore root, sliced, eight ounces; wine, two pints and a half.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

REMARK.—“ This preparation,” observes Dr. Powell, “ is now introduced, because it is a medicine usefully and extensively employed in practice.” The formula was first published by Mr. Moore, a respectable surgeon and apothecary of London, who supposed that the medicine, sold under the name of *Eau Medicinale*, was composed of it, and tincture of opium. Experience has proved that Mr. Moore’s supposition was not correct, and the medicine has, in consequence, fallen into disuse. It appears, by some observations on the *Eau Medicinale* by Surgeon Want, that it is a saturated infusion of the meadow saffron in Rhenish wine.

ACETIC PREPARATIONS.
VINEGAR OF MEADOW SAFFRON (Acetum Colchici).

Take of the fresh root of meadow saffron, sliced, one ounce; acetic acid, one pint; proof spirit, one fluid ounce.

Macerate the meadow saffron root with the vinegar in a covered glass vessel for twenty-four hours; then express, and set aside, that the dregs may subside; lastly, add the spirit to the clear liquor.

VINEGAR OF SQUILL (Acetum Scillæ).

Take of the root of squill, fresh dried, a pound; acetic acid, six pints; proof spirit, half a pint.

Macerate the squill root with the vinegar, in a gentle heat, in a covered glass vessel for twenty-four hours; then express, and set it aside, that the dregs may subside; lastly, add the spirit to the clear liquor.

HONEY PREPARATIONS.

CLARIFIED HONEY (Mel Despumatum).

Melt the honey in a water-bath, and then take off the scum.

HONEY OF BORAX (Mel Boracis).

Take of subborate of soda, powdered, one drachm; clarified honey, one ounce. Mix.

HONEY OF ROSE (Mel Rosæ).

Take of the dried petals of the red rose, four ounces; boiling water, three pints; clarified honey, five pounds.

Macerate the rose petals in water for six hours; then to the strained liquor, add the honey, and boil down to a proper consistence, by means of a water-bath.

SIMPLE OXYMEL (Oxymel Simplex).

Take of clarified honey, two pounds; acetic acid, one pint.

Boil down in a glass vessel, with a gentle fire, to a proper consistence.

REMARK.—In the revised Pharmacopœia of 1809, this preparation was named “Oxymel.” In this corrected edition, the College have thought proper to add the adjective “*simple*.” In the Pharmacopœia of 1787, it was termed *Mel Acetatum*, which was then thought a very scientific name: now, however, the College have adopted the name it bears in the Pharmacopœia, published upwards of seventy years ago, and they tell us that the *progress* of chemical knowledge has rendered the change of names necessary! Oxymel signifying vinegar and honey, the adjective “*simple*” might, with greater propriety, have been applied to other preparations of the Pharmacopœia.

OXYMEL OF SQUILL (Oxymel Scillæ).

Take of clarified honey, three pounds; vinegar of squill, two pints.

Boil down to a proper consistence, in a glass vessel, over a gentle fire.

SYRUPS.

REMARK.—Is it not strange that, after expunging from the Pharmacopœia, the formulæ for lozenges, the College should retain such paltry preparations as syrups, which, in practice, are only employed for purposes for which sugar would equally answer? Some of the lozenges were really good compositions and convenient forms for exhibition, in many complaints. It is in the form of lozenge only, that the burnt sponge has been successfully administered in bronchocele: The ipecacuan lozenge, in recent cough, is often prescribed by practitioners of eminence, and a lozenge, containing the inspissated white juice of the lettuce, is much recommended by Dr. Duncan, to allay cough in phthisis pulmonalis. Were the College at a loss to give them *scientific* names?

Syrups are to be kept in a place where the temperature never exceeds 55.

SYRUP OF MARSHMALLOW, (Syrupus Athææ).

Take of the fresh root of marshmallow, bruised, half a pound; refined sugar, two pounds; water, four pints.

Boil the water with the root down to one half, and press out the liquor, when cold; set it aside for twenty-four hours, that the dregs may subside, then pour off the liquor, and the sugar being added, boil down to a proper consistency.

SYRUP OF ORANGES, (Syrupus Aurantiorum).

Syn. Syrup of Orange Peel.

Take of fresh orange peel, two ounces; boiling water, one pint; refined sugar, three pounds.

Macerate the peel, in water, for twelve hours, in a vessel lightly covered, then pour off the liquor, and add the sugar to it.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON (*Syrupus Croci*).

Take of the summits of the pistils of saffron, one ounce; boiling water, one pint; purified sugar, two pounds and a half.

Macerate the saffron, in water, for twelve hours, in a vessel lightly covered, then strain the liquor, and add the sugar.

SYRUP OF LEMONS (*Syrupus Limonum*).

Syn. Syrup of Lemon Juice.

Take of the juice of lemons, strained, one pint; refined sugar, two pounds.

Dissolve the sugar in the lemon juice, in the same manner as ordered for simple syrup.

SYRUP OF MULBERRY (*Syrupus Mori*).

Take of the juice of the mulberry, strained, one pint; refined sugar two pounds.

Dissolve the sugar in the mulberry juice, in the same manner as ordered for simple syrup.

SYRUP OF POPPY (*Syrupus Papaveris*).

Syn. Syrup of White Poppies. Syrup of Meconium.

Take of the capsules of poppy, dried and bruised, (freed from the seeds) fourteen ounces; refined sugar, two pounds; boiling water, two gallons and a half.

Macerate the capsules, in water, for twenty-four hours, then boil down, by means of a water bath, to one gallon, and forcibly express the decoction: boil down the strained liquor again, to two pints, and strain whilst hot. Set it aside, for twelve hours, that the dregs may subside; then boil down the clear liquor to one pint, and add the sugar in the same manner as ordered for simple syrup.

REMARK.—As the capsules of the white poppy differ very much as to the quantity of extractive matter, they yield to water, the strength of this syrup must necessarily be uncertain. It is very seldom used in practice, medical men of experience, giving the preference to the extract. If the College think proper to give the

syrup a place in their Pharmacopœia, why not direct it to be made with the extract of poppies, and simple syrup?

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN (*Syrupus Rhamni*).

Take of the fresh juice of buckthorn berries, four pints; ginger root, sliced, allspice, powdered, of each half an ounce; white sugar, three pounds and a half.

Set the juice aside for three days, that the dregs may subside and strain; add the ginger root and pimento berries, to a pint of the clear juice; then macerate in a gentle heat, for four hours, and strain. Boil down the remainder to a pint and a half, mix the liquors, and add the sugar, in the same manner as directed for simple syrup.

SYRUP OF RED POPPIES (*Syrupus Rhœados*).

Take of the petals of the red poppy, fresh, one pound; boiling water, one pint, and two fluid ounces; refined sugar, two pounds and a half.

To the water, heated in a water bath, add gradually, the petals of the red poppy, (occasionally stirring) then, the vessel being removed, macerate, for twelve hours; then press out the liquor, and set it aside, that the dregs may subside: lastly, add the sugar in the same manner as ordered for simple syrup.

SYRUP OF ROSE (*Syrupus Rosæ*).

Take of the damask rose petals, dried, seven ounces; refined sugar, six pounds; boiling water, four pints.

Macerate the rose petals, in water, for twelve hours, and strain; evaporate the strained liquor, by means of a water bath, to two pints and a half, then add the sugar, in the same manner as directed for simple syrup.

SYRUP OF SENNA (*Syrupus Sennæ*).

Take of the leaves of senna, two ounces; the seed of fennel, bruised, one ounce; manna, three ounces; sugar, purified, one pound; boiling water, a pint.

Macerate the senna leaves and the fennel seeds, in water, in a gentle heat, for one hour; strain the liquor,

and mix with this the manna and sugar, then boil down to a proper consistence.

REMARK.—The reason given for introducing this syrup is, “because it *seemed* a purgative syrup, was wanted in practice for children!” The infusion of senna leaves, coriander seeds, and manna, employed by *old women*, termed nurses, *seems* to be a preferable medicine. In a retail shop, this syrup will not keep good for a longer time than three days.

SIMPLE SYRUP (Syrupus Simplex).

Take of refined sugar, two pounds and a half; water, one pint.

Dissolve the sugar in the water, by means of a water bath, then set it aside for twenty-four hours, then take away the skum, and pour off the clear liquor from the dregs, if any.

TOLU SYRUP (Syrupus Tolutanus).

Syn. Balsamic Syrup.

Take of tolu balsam, one ounce; boiling water, one pint; refined sugar, two pounds.

Boil the balsam, in the water, for half an hour, in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring, and strain the liquor; when cold, then add the sugar, in the same manner as directed for simple syrup.

REMARK.—As this syrup derives its virtues, if any it possess, from the Benzoic acid of the balsam, why not direct it to be made with the Benzoic acid, instead of boiling an ounce of a substance in water, which will only impart to it a few grains. A quart of this syrup contains a dose of the balsam!!

SYRUP OF GINGER (Syrupus Zingiberis).

Take of ginger root, sliced, two ounces; boiling water, one pint; refined sugar, two pounds.

Macerate the ginger root, in the water, for four hours, and strain, then add the sugar in the same manner as directed for simple syrup.

CONFECTIONS.

If confections become hard by long keeping, they are to be moistened with water, that their proper consistence may be restored.

CONFECTION OF ALMONDS (Confectio Amygdalarum).

Take of sweet almonds, one ounce; gum arabic, powdered, one drachm; refined sugar, half an ounce.

The almonds being first macerated in water, and freed from their external coverings, bruise them together, until they are well blended.

AROMATIC CONFECTION (Confectio Aromatica).

Syn. Cordial Confection.

Take of cinnamon, bark, nutmegs, of each, two ounces; cloves, one ounce; cardamom seeds, half an ounce; saffron, dried, two ounces; prepared shells, sixteen ounces; refined sugar, powdered, two pounds; water, one pint.

Rub the dry articles together, in a very fine powder, then add the water, by degrees, and mix until they are well blended.

CONFECTION OF ORANGES (Confectio Aurantiorum).

Syn. Cons. Cort. Aurantiorum.

Take of the recent outer rind of the orange, (separated by rasping) a pound; refined sugar, three pounds.

Bruise the peel in a stone mortar, with a wooden pestle, then the sugar being added, bruise again, until they are properly blended.

CONFECTION OF CASSIA (Confectio Cassiæ).

Take of fresh cassia pulp, half a pound; manna, two ounces; tamarind pulp, one ounce; syrup of roses, half a pint.

Bruise the manna, then, by means of a water bath, dissolve it in the syrup, then mix in the pulps, and evaporate the water, until it becomes of a proper consistence.

CONFECTION OF OPIUM (Confectio Opii).

Take of hard opium, powdered, six drachms; long pepper, one ounce; ginger root, two ounces; caraway seeds, three ounces; syrup, one pint.

Rub the opium with the syrup made hot, then add the other articles, powdered, and mix.

CONFECTION OF DOG ROSE (Confectio Rosæ Caninæ).

Syn. Conserve of Hips.

Take of dog rose pulp, one pound; refined sugar, pounded, twenty ounces.

Expose the pulp to a gentle heat, in a water bath, then add, gradually, the sugar, and rub them together until they are mixed.

CONFECTION OF RED ROSE (Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ).

Syn. Conserve of Roses.

Take of the petals of red rose, before expansion, the claws being removed, one pound; refined sugar, three pounds.

Bruise the petals in a stone mortar, then, the sugar being added, beat them again, until they are properly incorporated.

CONFECTION OF RUE (Confectio Rutæ).

Syn. Electuary of Bay-berries.

Take of dried rue leaves, caraway seeds, bay-berries, of each, one ounce and a half; sagapenum, half an ounce; black pepper, two drachms; clarified honey, sixteen ounces.

Rub the dry articles into a very fine powder, then, the honey being added, mix them together.

REMARK.—This formula is taken from the Pharmacopœia of 1745!! and Dr. Powell condescends to tell us, that its use is *confined to clysters!!* A similar composition is employed in farriery, to stimulate the rectum, and destroy the short worms termed, ascari-
rides.

CONFECTION OF SCAMMONY (Confectio Scammoneæ).

Take of scammony gum resin, powdered, one ounce and a half; cloves, bruised, ginger root, powdered, of each, six drachms; oil of caraway, half a fluid drachm; syrup of rose, as much as is sufficient.

Rub the dry articles into a very fine powder, then rub them again, the syrup being gradually added; then, the oil of caraway being added, mix the whole together.

CONFECTION OF SENNA (Confectio Sennæ).

Syn. Lenitive Electuary. Elect. Senna.

Take of leaves of senna, eight ounces; figs, one pound; tamarind pulp, cassia pulp, pulp of prunes, of each, half a pound; coriander seeds, four ounces; liquorice root, three ounces; refined sugar, two pounds and a half.

Rub the senna leaves with the coriander seeds, and, by sifting, separate ten ounces of the mixed powder, boil down the remainder, with the figs and liquorice root, in four pints of water, to one half, then press out and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor, in a water bath, until the whole is reduced to a pint and a half, then add the sugar, and make a syrup. Lastly, gradually rub together the syrup and pulps, the sifted powder being added, mix the whole together.

POWDERS.
COMPOUND POWDER OF ALOE (Pulvis Aloes Compositus).

Syn. Powder of Aloe with Guaiac Gum.

Take of extract of spike aloe, one ounce and a half; guaiac, gum resin, one ounce; compound powder of cinnamon, half an ounce.

Separately powder the extract of aloe and the guaiac, gum resin, then mix them with the compound powder of cinnamon.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CINNAMON (*Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus*).

Syn. Aromatic Powder, Aromatic Species.

Take of cinnamon, bark, two ounces; cardamom seeds, one ounce and a half; ginger root, one ounce; long pepper, half an ounce.

Rub them together, so as to make a very fine powder.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CONTRAYERVA (*Pulvis Contrajervæ Compositus*).

Take of contrayerva root, powdered, five ounces; shells, prepared, one pound and a half.—Mix.

POWDER OF BURNT HARTSHORN WITH OPIUM (*Pulvis Cornu usti cum Opio*).

Syn. Opiate Powder.

Take of hard opium, powdered, one drachm; hartshorn, burnt and prepared, one ounce; cochineal, powdered, one drachm. Mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK (*Pulvis Cretæ Compositus*).

Take of prepared chalk, half a pound; cinnamon bark, four ounces; tormentil root, gum arabic, of each, three ounces; long pepper, half an ounce.

Rub them, separately, into a very fine powder, then mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH OPIUM (*Pulvis Cretæ Compositus cum Opio*).

Take of compound powder of chalk, six ounces and a half; hard opium, powdered, four scruples. Mix them.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUAN (*Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus*).

Take of ipecacuan root, powdered, hard opium, powdered, of each one drachm; sulphate of potass, powdered, one ounce. Mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF KINO (Pulvis Kino Compositus).

Take of kino, fifteen drachms; cinnamon bark, half an ounce; hard opium, one drachm.

Rub them, separately, into a very fine powder, then mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY (Pulvis Scammonæ Compositus).

Take of scammony gum resin, hard extract of jalap, of each, two ounces; ginger root, half an ounce.

Rub them into a very fine powder, separately, then mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENNA (Pulvis Sennæ Compositus).

Take of senna leaves, supertartrate of potass, of each, two ounces; scammony gum resin, half an ounce; ginger root, two drachms.

Reduce the scammony gum resin, separately, the rest together, in a very fine powder; then mix.

COMPOUND TRAGACANTH POWDER (Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus).

Take of Tragacanth, powdered, gum arabic, powdered, starch, of each, one ounce and a half; refined sugar, three ounces.

Reduce the starch and sugar, together, into a powder, then add the tragacanth and gum arabic, and mix the whole.

PILLS.

REMARK.—The compositions, directed under this head, being kept in the mass, would not *massa* be more proper, than *pilulæ*? and why in the plural number?

COMPOUND PILLS OF ALOE (Pilulæ Aloes Compositæ).

Take of extract of spike aloe, powdered, one ounce; extract of

gentian, half an ounce; oil of caraway, forty minims; simple syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Beat them together, until they are properly incorporated.

PILLS OF ALOE WITH MYRRH (*Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha*).

Take of extract of spike aloe, two ounces; saffron, myrrh, of each, one ounce; syrup, as much as is sufficient.

Reduce the extract of aloe and myrrh, separately, to powder, then beat them all together, until they are blended into a proper mass.

COMPOUND PILLS OF GAMBOGE (*Pilulæ Cambogiæ Compositæ*).

Take of gamboge, powdered, extract of spike aloe, powdered, compound powder of cinnamon, of each, one drachm; soap, two drachms.

Mix the powders together, then, the soap being added, beat the whole together, until they are thoroughly united.

COMPOUND PILLS OF IRON (*Pilulæ Ferri Compositæ*).

Take of myrrh, powdered, two drachms; subcarbonate of soda, sulphate of iron, sugar, of each, one drachm.

Rub the myrrh with the subcarbonate of soda, then, the sulphate of iron being added, rub them again, then beat them all together until they are perfectly united.

REMARK.—The sulphate of iron, being decomposed by the sub-carbonate of potass, would not the substitution of the subcarbonate of iron for the sulphate, make this a more chemical formula? If the addition of potass be deemed necessary, it might also be added.

COMPOUND PILLS OF GALBANUM (*Pilulæ Galbani Compositæ*).

Syn. Gum Pill.

Take of galbanum gum resin, one ounce; myrrh, sagapenum, of each, one ounce and a half; assafœtida gum resin, half an ounce; simple syrup, as much as is sufficient.

Beat them together until they are thoroughly blended.

PILLS OF QUICKSILVER (Pilula Hydrærgyri).

Syn. Mercurial Pill, Blue Pill.

Take of purified quicksilver, two drachms; confection of red roses, three drachms; liquorice root, powdered, one drachm.

Rub the quicksilver with the confection until the globules are no longer visible; then, the powdered liquorice root being added, beat the whole together until they are properly blended.

COMPOUND PILLS OF SUBMURIATE OF QUICKSILVER (Pilulæ Hydrargyri Submuriatis Compositæ).

Syn. Plummer's Pill.

Take of submuriate of quicksilver, precipitated sulphuret of antimony, of each, one drachm; guaiac gum resin, powdered, two drachms.

Rub the submuriate of quicksilver with precipitated sulphuret of antimony, then with the guaiac gum resin, and add as much mucilage of gum arabic as may be sufficient to make it of a proper consistence.

PILLS OF SOAP WITH OPIUM (Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio).

Syn. Opium Pill—Soap Pill.

Take of hard opium, powdered, half an ounce; hard soap, two ounces.

Beat them together until they are properly united.

COMPOUND SQUILL PILLS (Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ).

Syn. Squill Pill.

Take of squill root, recently dried and powdered, one drachm; ginger root, powdered, hard soap, of each, three drachms; gum ammoniac, powdered, two drachms.

Mix the powders together, then beat them with the soap, and add a sufficient quantity of syrup to make it of a proper consistence.

ANIMAL PREPARATIONS.

PREPARED LARD (*Adeps Præparata*).

Cut the lard into pieces, then, by a gentle fire, melt, and strain it through linen.

BURNT HARTSHORN (*Cornu Ustum*).

Burn pieces of horn in an open fire until they become perfectly white; then powder and prepare them in the same manner as ordered for chalk.

PREPARED SUET (*Sevum Præparatum*).

Cut the suet into pieces, then melt it over a gentle fire, and press it through linen.

BURNT SPONGE (*Spongia Usta*).

Cut sponge into pieces, and beat it so as to separate from it all foreign matters adhering thereto; then burn it in a close iron vessel, until it becomes black and friable; lastly, reduce it to a very fine powder.

PREPARED SHELLS (*Testæ Præparatæ*).

Having first removed all extraneous matters from the shells, wash them with boiling water; then prepare them in the same manner as ordered for chalk.

Q. Should not the shells be burnt?

PLASTERS.

Some practitioners, not aware that the College of Physicians are authorized to practise surgery in any part of his Majesty's dominions, suppose that they are rather out of their province in giving formulæ for preparations which are used only by surgeons.

PLASTER OF AMMONIACUM (*Emplastrum Ammoniæ*).

Take of purified ammoniacum, five ounces; distilled vinegar, half a pint.

Dissolve the Ammoniacum in the vinegar, then evaporate the liquor in an iron vessel by means of a water-bath, constantly stirring it until it becomes of a proper consistence.

Q. Will not the impure vinegar answer as well, if not better, in this composition than distilled vinegar?

PLASTER OF AMMONIACUM WITH QUICKSILVER (Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro).

Take of purified ammoniacum, one pound; purified quicksilver, three ounces; sulphurated oil, one fluid drachm.

Rub the quicksilver with the sulphurated oil until the globules disappear, then add, by degrees, the ammoniacum, melted, and mix the whole.

REMARK.—No fact is better established in medicine than that sulphur so far possesses the power of restraining the action of mercury on the human constitution, as nearly to render it inert. Why then direct the quicksilver to be divided by trituration with an article which will destroy its medicinal properties? Why not divide it by rubbing it with the gum ammoniacum and vinegar, or rather, why not employ the acetate of quicksilver in lieu of quicksilver?

PLASTER OF WAX (Emplastrum Cerae).

Take of yellow wax, prepared suet, of each three pounds; yellow resin, one pound.

Melt them together, and strain.

PLASTER OF CUMIN (Emplastrum Cumini).

Take of cumin seeds, caraway seeds, bay berries, of each three ounces; dried pitch, three pounds; yellow wax, three ounces.

To the pitch and wax melted together add the other articles in powder, and mix.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF GALBANUM (Emplastrum Galbani Compositum).

Syn. Diachylon with Gum.

Take of purified galbanum gum resin, eight ounces; lead plaster, three pounds; common turpentine, ten drachms; resin of the spruce fir, three ounces.

To the galbanum and the turpentine melted together, first add the resin, then the lead plaster, melted over a gentle fire, and mix the whole together.

PLASTER OF QUICKSILVER (Emplastrum Hydrargyri).

Take of purified quicksilver, three ounces; sulphurated oil, one fluid drachm; lead plaster, one pound.

Rub the quicksilver with the sulphurated oil, until the globules become invisible, then by degrees add the lead plaster, melted, and mix the whole together.

PLASTER OF BLISTERING FLY (Emplastrum Lyttæ).

Take of blistering flies, in very fine powder, one pound; wax plaster, one pound and a half; prepared lard, one pound.

The plaster and lard being melted together, and removed from the fire, a short time before it becomes solid, sprinkle in the blistering fly, and mix the whole together.

PLASTER OF OPIUM (Emplastrum Opii).

Take of hard opium, powdered, half an ounce; resin of the spruce fir, three ounces; lead plaster, one pound.

The plaster being melted, add the opium and resin of the spruce fir, and mix.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF PITCH (Emplastrum Picis Compositum).

Take of dried pitch, two pounds; resin of the spruce fir, one pound; yellow resin, yellow wax, of each four ounces; expressed oil of nutmegs, one ounce.

The dried pitch, resin, and wax being melted together, add first the resin of the spruce fir, then the oil of nutmegs, and mix the whole together.

REMARK.—The article formerly termed oil of mace, is now termed by the College expressed oil of nutmegs.

LEAD PLASTER (Emplastrum Plumbi).

Syn. Diachylon, Plaster of Lytharge.

Take of semi-vitreous oxyd of lead, very finely powdered, five pounds; olive oil, one gallon; water, two pints.

Boil together over a gentle fire, constantly stirring, until the oil and oxyd of lead unite in the thickness of a plaster: but a little *boiling* water should be added, if the quantity first employed have nearly evaporated, before the process has finished.

RESIN PLASTER (Emplastrum Resinæ).

Syn. Adhesive Plaster, Plaster of Lytharge with Resin.

Take of yellow resin, half a pound; lead plaster, three pounds.

The lead plaster being melted over a gentle fire, add the resin, powdered, and mix.

SOAP PLASTER (Emplastrum Saponis).

Take of hard soap, sliced, half a pound; lead plaster, three pounds.

The lead plaster being melted, mix therein the soap, then boil down to a proper consistence.

CERATES.

SIMPLE CERATE (Ceratum Simplex).

Take of olive oil, four fluid ounces; yellow wax, four ounces.

The wax being melted, add the oil, and mix.

CERATE OF CALAMINE (*Ceratum Calaminæ*).*Syn. Brown Cerate, Epulotic Cerate.*

Take of calamine, prepared, yellow wax, of each half a pound ;
olive oil, one pint.

Mix the melted wax with the oil, then remove it from the fire, and when it first begins to thicken, add the calamine, constantly stirring until cold.

CERATE OF SPERMACETI (*Ceratum Cetacei*).*Syn. White Cerate.*

Take of spermaceti, half an ounce ; white wax, two ounces ; olive oil, four fluid ounces.

The spermaceti and wax being melted together, add the oil, and stir till cold.

CERATE OF BLISTERING FLY (*Ceratum Lyttæ*).

Take of cerate of spermaceti, six drachms ; blistering flies, very finely powdered, one drachm.

To the cerate, made soft by the fire, add the blistering fly, and mix.

CERATE OF SUPERACETATE OF LEAD (*Ceratum Plumbi Superacetatis*).*Syn. Saturnine Cerate, Cerate of acetated Ceruse.*

Take of superacetate of lead, pulverized, two drachms ; white wax, two ounces ; olive oil, half a pint.

Melt the wax in seven fluid ounces of the oil, then gradually add the superacetate of lead, separately rubbed, with the remaining oil, and stir it with a wooden spatula until they are united.

COMPOUND CERATE OF LEAD (Ceratum Plumbi Compositum).

Syn. Compound Cerate of acetated Lytharge.

Take of liquor of subacetate of lead, two fluid ounces and a half; yellow wax, four ounces; olive oil, nine fluid ounces; camphor, half a drachm.

Mix the melted wax with eight fluid ounces of the oil, then remove it from the fire, and as soon as it begins to thicken, gradually add the liquor of subacetate of lead, and constantly stir with a wooden spatula until it becomes cold. Lastly, mix the camphor, dissolved in the remaining oil.

CERATE OF RESIN (Ceratum Resinæ).

Syn. Yellow Basilicon, Resin Ointment.

Take of yellow resin, yellow wax, of each one pound; olive oil, one pint.

Melt the resin and wax together, over a gentle fire, then add the oil, and whilst hot, strain the cerate through linen.

CERATE OF SAVINE (Ceratum Sabinæ).

Take of fresh leaves of savine, bruised, one pound; yellow wax, half a pound; prepared lard, two pounds.

The lard and wax being melted together, boil therein the savine leaves, then strain through linen.

SOAP CERATE (Ceratum Saponis).

Take of hard soap, eight ounces; yellow wax, ten ounces; semi-vitreous oxyd of lead, powdered, one pound; olive oil, one pint; vinegar, one gallon.

Boil the vinegar with the oxyd of lead, over a gentle fire, constantly stirring it, until they are united, then add the soap, and boil it again in the same manner, until the watery part be evaporated; lastly, mix with them the wax, previously dissolved in the oil.

REMARK.—This is another unchemical compound, the vinegar combining with the alkali of the soap, and thereby separating the fat. Some surgeons, supposing that the plaster derives more benefit from the alkali than from the vinegar, direct it to be made without the latter article.

OINTMENTS.

OINTMENT OF SPERMACETI (Unguentum Cetacei).

Take of spermaceti, six drachms; white wax, two drachms; olive oil, three fluid ounces.

After melting them together over a gentle fire, stir assiduously, till cold.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF ELEMI (Unguentum Elemi Compositum).

Take of elemi, one pound; common turpentine, ten ounces; prepared suet, two pounds; olive oil, two fluid ounces.

Melt the elemi and suet together, then remove it from the fire, and immediately mix with them the turpentine and oil, then strain through linen.

STRONG OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER (Unguentum Hydrargyri Fortius).

Syn. Strong Mercurial Ointment, Strong Blue Ointment.

Take of purified quicksilver, two pounds; prepared lard, twenty three ounces; prepared suet, one ounce.

First rub the quicksilver with the suet and a little of the lard, till the globules disappear, then add the remaining lard, and mix.

MILD OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER (Unguent. Hydrarg. Mitius).

Syn. Mild Blue Ointment, Mild Mercurial Ointment.

Take of strong ointment of quicksilver, one pound; prepared lard, two pounds. Mix.

OINTMENT OF NITRATE OF QUICKSILVER (Ung. Hydrargyri Nitratis).

Syn. Citrine Ointment.

Take of purified quicksilver, one ounce; nitric acid, eleven fluid drachms; prepared lard, six ounces; olive oil, four fluid ounces.

First dissolve the quicksilver in the acid, then mix the liquor, whilst warm, with the lard and oil melted together.

REMARK.—This compound is much too hard to be termed an *ointment*, or for the uses for which it is employed in surgery. If three ounces of lard and seven ounces of oil be employed, instead of the proportions ordered by the College, the ointment will be of a proper consistence.

OINTMENT OF NITRICO-OXYD OF QUICKSILVER (Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydi).

Take of nitrico-oxyd of quicksilver, one ounce; white wax, two ounces; prepared lard, six ounces.

To the wax and lard melted together, add the nitrico-oxyd of quicksilver, reduced to a very fine powder, and mix.

OINTMENT OF WHITE PRECIPITATE OF QUICKSILVER (Ung. Hydrargyri Præcip. albi).

Take of white precipitated quicksilver, one drachm; prepared lard, one ounce and a half.

To the lard, melted over a gentle fire, add the precipitate of quicksilver, and mix.

OINTMENT OF BLISTERING FLY (Unguentum Lyttæ).

Take of blistering flies, reduced to a very fine powder, two ounces; distilled water, eight fluid ounces; cerate of resin, eight ounces.

Boil the water, with the blistering flies, to one half,

and strain. Mix the cerate in the strained liquor, then evaporate to a proper consistence.

OINTMENT OF BLACK RESIN (*Unguentum Resinæ Nigræ*).

Syn. Black Basilicon.

Take of black resin, yellow wax, yellow resin, of each nine ounces; olive oil, one pint.

Melt them together, and strain through linen.

REMARK.—Dr. Powell supposes that black resin and black pitch are synonymous. The article sold under the former name is the residue after the distillation of oil of turpentine, and differ only in colour to the yellow resin, and is the produce of the same tree. Does not this ointment belong to the class of cerates, on account of its firm consistence?

OINTMENT OF TAR (*Unguentum Picis Liquidæ*).

Take of tar, prepared suet, of each one pound.

Melt them together, and strain through linen.

OINTMENT OF ELDER (*Unguentum Sambuci*).

Syn. Elder Flower Ointment.

Take of elder flowers, prepared lard, of each two pounds.

Boil the elder flowers in the lard until they become friable, then strain through linen.

REMARK.—The ointment kept in the shops under this name is made by boiling bruised elder leaves in lard, until they are crisp, and is of a dark green colour. The word *florum* should not therefore have been omitted by the College, for if a physician adopts the name used by the College, the ointment of the leaves will be used in the compounding of the prescription: this however would be of little consequence, as the ointment possesses no advantage over prepared lard, the oil of the flowers being dissipated during the process of making it.

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR (Unguentum Sulphuris).

Take of sublimed sulphur, three ounces; prepared lard, half a pound. Mix.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF SULPHUR (Ung. Sulphuris Comp.)

Take of sublimed sulphur, half a pound; white hellebore root, powdered, two ounces; nitrate of potass, one drachm; soft soap, half a pound; prepared lard, one pound and a half. Mix.

REMARK.—Some suppose that the nitrate of potass renders the sulphur in this ointment more penetrating, whilst others suppose that it is added to allay the itching attendant on Psora, when the cuticle is removed by the action of the patient's nails!!

OINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE (Unguentum Veratri).

Take of white hellebore root, powdered, two ounces; prepared lard, eight ounces; oil of lemons, twenty minims. Mix.

OINTMENT OF ZINC (Unguentum Zinci).

Take of oxyd of zinc, one ounce; prepared lard, six ounces. Mix.

LINIMENTS.
LINIMENT OF VERDIGRIS (Linimentum Æruginis).

Syn. Egyptian Honey, Oxymel of Verdigris.

Take of verdigris, powdered, one ounce; vinegar, seven fluid ounces; clarified honey, fourteen ounces.

Dissolve the verdigris in the vinegar, and strain it through linen; then the honey being gradually added, boil down to a proper consistence.

Q. Why not term this compound, *Linimentum Cupri Subacetatis*, and why not give directions for preparing the subacetate for Medicinal purposes?

STRONG LINIMENT OF AMMONIA (*Linimentum Ammoniae Fortius*).

Take of liquor of ammonia, one fluid ounce; olive oil, two fluid ounces.

Shake them together until they are incorporated.

LINIMENT OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA (*Linim. Ammoniae Subcarbonatis*).

Take of liquor of subcarbonate of ammonia, one fluid ounce; olive oil, three fluid ounces.

Shake them together until they are properly mixed.

LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR (*Linimentum Camphoræ*).

Take of camphor, half an ounce; olive oil, two fluid ounces.

Dissolve the camphor in the oil.

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR (*Linimen. Camphoræ Compositum*).

Take of camphor, two ounces; liquor of ammonia, six fluid ounces; spirit of lavender, one pint.

Mix the liquor of ammonia with the spirit, then distil a pint in a glass retort, by a gentle fire; lastly, in this dissolve the camphor.

LINIMENT OF QUICKSILVER (*Linimentum Hydrargyri*).

Take of strong mercurial ointment, prepared lard, of each, four ounces; camphor, one ounce; rectified spirit, fifteen minims; liquor of ammonia, four fluid ounces.

First rub the camphor with the spirit, then with the lard and ointment of quicksilver; lastly, add, by degrees, the liquor of ammonia, and mix the whole together.

Dr. Powell recommends this liniment as an useful combination for discussing "Collections of Fluids!" but if it be largely ap-

plied, proceeds the learned doctor, it will affect the mouth more rapidly than the mercurial ointment will!! Thus it appears, that the doctor is as well versed in Surgery, as he is in Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF SOAP (Linim. Saponis Comp.)

Syn. Opodildoc, Soap Liniment.

Take of hard soap, three ounces; camphor, one ounce; spirits of rosemary, one pint.

Dissolve the camphor in the spirit, then add the soap, and macerate, in a sand bath, until it is dissolved.

REMARK.—If the solution of the soap be hastened by maceration in a sand bath, the liniment will coagulate on cooling, and will be too thick to keep in a bottle with a narrow mouth. Retail chemists do not, therefore, employ heat in making this liniment.

LINIMENT OF TURPENTINE (Liniment. Terebinthinæ).

Take of resin cerate, one pound; oil of turpentine, half a pint.

To the melted cerate add the oil of turpentine, and mix.

CATAPLASMS.

CATAPLASM OF YEAST (Cataplasma Fermenti).

Take of flour, one pound; yeast, half a pint.

Mix, and expose to a gentle heat, until it begins to rise.

REMARK.—Many surgeons direct this cataplasm to be made with fine oatmeal, instead of wheat flour, the latter being too adhesive.

MUSTARD CATAPLASM (Cataplasma Sinapis).

Take of mustard seed, linseed, of each, powdered, half a pound; boiling vinegar, as much as is sufficient.

Mix so as to make a cataplasm.

TABLE,

Shewing in what Portion Opium and certain Preparations of Antimony, Arsenic, and Quicksilver are contained in certain Compound Medicines.

CONFECTIO of *Opium*, contains in about thirty-six grains one grain of opium.

Quicksilver with Chalk, contains in about three grains one grain of quicksilver.

Liniment of Quicksilver, contains in about six drachms one drachm of quicksilver.

Liquor of Tartarized Antimony, contains in four fluid drachms one grain of tartarized antimony.

Arsenical Liquor, contains in two fluid drachms one grain of oxyd of arsenic.

Liquor of oxymuriate of Quicksilver, contains in two fluid ounces one grain of oxymuriate of quicksilver.

Pills of Quicksilver, contain in three grains one grain of quicksilver.

Compound Pills of Submuriate of Quicksilver, contain in about four grains one grain of submuriate of quicksilver.

Pills of Soap with Opium, contain in five grains one grain of opium.

Powder of burnt Hartshorn with Opium, contains in ten grains one grain of opium.

Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium, contains in two scruples one grain of opium.

Compound Ipecacuan Powder, contains in ten grains one grain of opium.

Compound Powder of Kino, contains in one scruple one grain of opium.

Strong Ointment of Quicksilver, contains in two drachms one drachm of quicksilver.

Mild Ointment of Quicksilver, contains in six drachms one drachm of quicksilver.

REMARK.—The introduction of a table, exhibiting the proportion of such potent articles as arsenic, opium, mercury, &c. in compounds to be kept in the shops of apothecaries, must be of great utility to the members of the College of Physicians, and even to those members of the profession who are better acquainted with chemistry and pharmacy than themselves, for occasional reference; and in the execution of such a table the College should have taken care that their calculations were accurate; but, strange to say, the errors which appeared in this table of the former editions have not been corrected in the present *carefully* revised one, although they were duly apprised of them.—The proportion of opium in the “Confection of Opium,” is one grain in thirty grains, instead of thirty-six; that of quicksilver in the strong mercurial ointment is two drachms in three drachms and a half, instead of one drachm in two; that of the mild mercurial ointment and quicksilver with chalk is likewise incorrect!!

TABLE

OF

NEW NAMES,

SHEWING TO WHAT NAME OF THE FORMER PHARMACOPŒIA
EACH RESPECTIVELY BELONGS.

NEW NAMES	FORMER NAMES.
ABIETIS Resina.	Thus.
Absinthium.	Absinthium vulgare.
Acaciæ Gummi.	Arabicum Gummi.
Acetosa.	Acetosa pratensis.
Acidum aceticum.	Acetum distillatum.
———— benzoïcum.	Flores Benzöes.
———— nitricum.	Acidum nitrosum.
———— sulphuricum.	———— vitriolicum.
Aloës spicatæ Extractum.	Aloë socotorina, <i>Succus spis-</i> <i>satus.</i>
———— vulgaris Extractum.	———— barbadensis, <i>Succus spis-</i> <i>satus.</i>
Ammoniaë Murias.	Sal Ammoniacus.
———— Subcarbonas.	Ammonia præparata.
Anthemidis Flores.	Chamæmelum, <i>Flos simplex.</i>
Antimonii Sulphuretum.	Antimonium.
———— Sulphuretum præcipitatum.	Sulphur Antimonii præcipita- tum.
Argenti Nitras.	Argentum nitratum.
Armoraciæ Radix.	Raphanus rusticanus, <i>Radix.</i>
Benzöinum.	Benzoë.
Calami Radix.	Calamus aromaticus, <i>Radix.</i>
Calamina.	Lapis Calaminaris.
Calumbæ Radix.	Colomba, <i>Radix.</i>
Cambogia.	Gambogia.
Canellæ Cortex.	Canella alba, <i>Cortex.</i>

NEW NAMES.

Capsici Baccæ.
 Caryophylli.

 Cassiæ Pulpa.
 Castoreum.
 Ceratum Plumbi compositum.

 ——— Resinæ.
 Cetaceum.
 Cinchonæ lancifoliæ Cortex.
 ——— cordifoliæ Cortex.
 ——— oblongifoliæ Cortex.
 Coccus.
 Confectio Aurantii.
 ——— Cassiæ.
 ——— Opii
 ——— Rosæ caninæ.
 ——— Rosæ Gallicæ.
 ——— Scammonææ.
 ——— Sennæ.
 Conii Folia.
 Copaiba.
 Cupri Sulphas.
 Cuspariæ Cortex.
 Cydoniæ Semina.

 Decoctum Cydoniæ.
 ——— Malvæ compositum.
 ——— Papaveris.

 Elaterii Poma.

 Emplastrum Ceræ.
 ——— Galbani compositum.
 ——— Hydrargyri.
 ——— Picis compositum.

 ——— Lyttæ.
 ——— Plumbi.
 ——— Resinæ.

FORMER NAMES.

Piper indicum, *Capsula*.
 Caryophyllus aromatica, *Pericarpium immaturum*.
 Cassia fistularis, *Fructus*.
 Castoreum Rossicum.
 Ceratum Lithargyri acetati compositum.
 Unguentum Resinæ flavæ.
 Sperma Ceti.
 Cinchonæ Cortex.
Vulgò Cortex flavus.
Vulgò Cortex ruber.
 Coccinella.
 Conserva Aurantii.
 Electuarium Cassiæ.
 Confectio opiata.
 Conserva Cynosbati.
 ——— Rosæ.
 Electuarium Scammonii.
 ——— Sennæ.
 Cicuta, *herba*.
 Balsamum Copaiva.
 Vitriolum cæruleum.
Vulgò Cortex Angusturæ.
 Cydonia malus, *Semen*.

 Mucilago Seminis Cydonii mali.
 Decoctum pro Enemate.
 ——— pro Fomento.

 Cucumis agrestis, *Fructus recens*.
 Emplastrum Ceræ compositum.
 ——— Lithargyri compositum.
 ——— Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro.
 ——— Picis Burgundicæ compositum.
 ——— Cantharidis.
 ——— Lithargyri.
 ——— ——— cum Resina.

 Ferrum vitriolatum.
 ——— ammoniacale.

Ferri Sulphas.
 Ferrum ammoniatum.

NEW NAMES.

FORMER NAMES.

Fœniculi Semina.	Fœniculum dulce, <i>Semen</i> .
Hellebori fœtidi Folia.	Helleboraster, <i>Folium</i> .
Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydum.	Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber.
————— Oxydum rubrum.	————— calcinatus.
————— Oxymurias.	————— muriatus.
————— Submurias.	Calomelas.
————— Sulphuretum ru- brum.	Hydrargyrus sulphuratus ruber.
Hydrargyrum præcipitatum al- bum.	Calx Hydrargyri alba.
Jalapæ Radix.	Jalapium, <i>Radix</i> .
Linimentum Ammoniæ Subcar- bonatis.	Linimentum Ammoniæ.
————— Æruginis.	Oxymel Æruginis.
Lini usitatissimi Semina.	Linum, <i>Semen</i> .
Liquor Aluminis compositus.	Aqua Aluminis composita.
————— Ammoniæ.	————— Ammoniæ puræ.
————— Ammoniæ Acetatis.	————— Ammoniæ acetatæ.
————— Antimonii tartarizati.	————— Vinum Antimonii tartari- zati.
————— Calcis.	Aqua Calcis.
————— Cupri Ammoniati.	————— Cupri Ammoniati.
————— Plumbi Subacetatis.	————— Lithargyri acetati.
————— Plumbi Subacetatis di- lutus.	————— Lithargyri acetati com- posita.
————— Potassæ.	————— Kali puri.
Lytta.	Cantharis.
Magnesia.	Magnesia usta.
Magnesiæ Carbonas.	————— alba.
————— Sulphas.	————— vitriolata.
Marrubium.	Marrubium album.
Mentha piperita.	Mentha piperitis.
————— viridis.	————— sativa.
Menyanthes.	Trifolium paludosum.
Mistura Amygdalarum.	Lac Amygdalæ.
————— Ammoniaci.	————— Ammoniaci.
————— Assafœtidæ.	————— Asa fœtidæ.
————— Camphoræ.	Mistura camphorata.
————— Cretæ.	————— cretacea.
————— Guaiaci.	Lac Guaiaci.
————— Moschi.	Mistura moschata.

NEW NAMES.

Oleum Succini.
 Oxymel simplex.
 Papaveris somniferi Capsulæ.
 Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio.
 ——— Scillæ compositæ.
 Pix arida.
 Plumbi Superacetas.
 ——— Subcarbonas.
 ——— Oxydum semi-vitreum.
 Potassæ Acetas.
 Potassa cum Calce.
 ——— fusa.
 ——— impura.
 Potassæ Nitras.
 ——— Subcarbonas.
 ——— Tartras.
 ——— Sulphas.
 ——— Sulphuretum.
 ——— Supertartras.
 Pruna Gallica.
 Pterocarpi Lignum.
 Pulvis Aloës compositus.
 ——— Cinnamoni compositus.
 ——— Cornu usti cum Opio.

Rhamni Baccæ.
 Rhei Radix.
 Rhœados Petala.
 Rosæ caninæ Pulpa.
 ——— centifoliæ Petala.
 ——— Gallicæ Petala.

Saccharum.
 Scammoneæ Gummi-resina.
 Senegæ Radix.
 Serpentariæ Radix.
 Sodæ Murias.
 ——— Subboras.
 ——— Subcarbonas.
 ——— Sulphas.
 Soda impura.
 ——— tartarizata.
 Spartii Cacumina.
 Spiritus Camphoræ.
 ——— rectificatus.
 ——— tenuior.

FORMER NAMES.

Oleum Succini rectificatum.
 Mel acetatum.

Papaver album, *Capsula*.
 Pilulæ Opii.
 ——— Scillæ.
 Pix burgundica.
 Cerussa acetata.
 Cerussa.
 Lithargyrus.
 Kali acetatum.
 Calx cum Kali puro.
 Kali purum.
 Cineres clavellati.
 Nitrum.
 Kali præparatum.
 ——— tartarizatum.
 ——— vitriolatum.
 ——— sulphuratum.
 Tartari Crystalli.
 Pruna.
 Santalum rubrum, *Lignum*.
 Pulvis Aloës cum Guaiaco.
 ——— aromaticus.
 ——— opiatum.

Spina cervina, *Bacca*.
 Rhabarbarum, *Radix*.
 Papaver erraticum, *Flos*.
 Cynosbatus, *Fructus*.
 Rosa damascena, *Petalum*.
 ——— rubra, *Petalum*.

Saccharum non purificatum.
 Scammonium, *Gummi-resina*.
 Seneka, *Radix*.
 Serpentaria virginiana, *Radix*.
 Sal muriaticus.
 Borax.
 ——— præparatum.
 Natron vitriolatum.
 Barilla.
 Natron tartarizatum.
 Genista, *Cacumen*.
 Spiritus camphoratus.
 ——— vinosus rectificatus.
 ——— vinosus tenuior.

NEW NAMES.	FORMER NAMES.
Sulphur lotum. —— sublimatum.	Flores Sulphuris loti. Sulphuris Flores.
Terebinthina canadensis. Tinctura Camphoræ composita. —— Ferri Muriatis.	Balsamum canadense. Tinctura Opii camphorata. —— Ferri Muriati.
Veratri Radix.	Helleborus albus, <i>Radix</i> .
Unguentum Cetacei. ——— Picis liquidæ.	Unguentum Spermatis Ceti. ——— Picis.
Zinci Oxydum. —— Sulphas.	Zincum calcinatum. —— vitriolatum.

In the preceding Table the College have made only one mistake, viz.

NEW NAME.	OLD NAME.
Subcarbonas Sodæ.	<i>Borax preparatum</i> .

In Dr. Powell's translation is introduced Electuarium Cantharidis—Confectio Lyttæ, no formula for which is to be found in the present or any former edition of the London Pharmacopœia. The following articles should have been inserted in the preceding table—viz.

NEW NAMES.	OLD NAMES.
Æther rectificatus.	Æther vitriolicus.
Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum.	Hydrargyrus cum Sulphure.
Oleum æthereum.	Oleum Vini.
Syrupus aurantii.	Syrupus Corticis Aurantii.
—— Limonum.	—— Limonis Succii.
—— Papaveris.	—— Papaveris albi.
—— Rhœados.	———— erratici.

TABLE

OF

FORMER NAMES,

SHEWING TO WHAT NAME OF THIS PHARMACOPŒIA EACH
RESPECTIVELY BELONGS.

FORMER NAMES.

ABSINTHIUM vulgare.
Acetosa pratensis.
Acetum distillatum.
Acidum nitrosum.
—— vitriolicum.
Aloë barbadensis.
—— socotorina.
Ammonia præparata.
Antimonium.
Aqua Aluminis composita.
—— Ammoniæ acetatæ.
—— Ammoniæ puræ.
—— Calcis.
—— Cupri ammoniati.
—— Lithargyri acetati.
Aqua Lithargyri acetati compo-
sita.
—— Kali puri.
Arabicum Gummi.
Argentum nitratum.
Balsamum canadense.
Balsamum Copaiva.
Barilla.
Benzoë.
Borax.
Calamus aromaticus, *Radix*.
Calomelas.
Calx cum Kali puro.

NEW NAMES.

Absinthium.
Acetosa.
Acidum aceticum.
—— nitricum.
—— sulphuricum.
Aloës vulgaris Extractum.
—— spicatæ Extractum.
Ammoniæ Subcarbonas.
Antimonii Sulphuretum.
Liquor Aluminis compositus.
—— Ammoniæ Acetatis.
—— Ammoniæ.
—— Calcis.
—— Cupri ammoniati.
—— Plumbi Subacetatis.
—— Plumbi Subacetatis di-
lutus.
—— Potassæ.
Acaciæ Gummi.
Argentum Nitras.
Terebinthina canadensis.
Copaiba.
Soda impura.
Benzoinum.
Sodæ Subboras.
Calami Radix.
Hydrargyri Submurias.
Potassa cum Calce.

FORMER NAMES.

NEW NAMES.

Calx Hydrargyri alba.	Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album.
Canella alba, <i>Cortex</i> .	Canellæ Cortex.
Cantharis.	Lytta.
Caryophyllus aromatica, <i>Peri-</i> <i>carpium immaturum</i> .	Caryophylli.
Cassia fistularis, <i>Fructus</i> .	Cassiæ Pulpa.
Castoreum Rossicum.	Castoreum.
Ceratum Lithargyri acetati com- positum.	Ceratum Plumbi compositum.
Cerussa.	Plumbi Subcarbonas.
Cerussa acetata.	———— Superacetas.
Chamæmelum, <i>Flos simplex</i> .	Anthemidis Flores.
Cicuta, <i>Herba</i> .	Conii Folia.
Cinchona, <i>Cortex</i> .	Cinchonæ lancifoliæ Cortex.
———— flavus.	———— cordifoliæ Cortex.
———— ruber.	———— oblongifoliæ Cortex.
Cineres clavellati.	Potassa impura.
Coccinella.	Coccus.
Colomba.	Calumbæ Radix.
Confectio opiata.	Confectio Opii.
Conserva Aurantii.	———— Aurantii.
———— Cynosbati.	———— Rosæ caninæ.
———— Rosæ.	———— Rosæ Gallicæ.
Cortex Angusturæ.	Cuspariæ Cortex.
Cucumis agrestis, <i>Fructus recens</i> .	Elaterii Poma.
Cydonia Malus, <i>Semen</i> .	Cydoniæ Semina.
Cynosbatus, <i>Fructus</i> .	Rosæ caninæ Pulpa.
Decoctum pro Enemate.	Decoctum Malvæ compositum.
———— Fomento.	———— Papaveris.
Electuarium Cassiæ.	Confectio Cassiæ.
———— Scammonii.	———— Scammoneæ.
———— Sennæ.	———— Sennæ.
Emplastrum Cantharidis.	Emplastrum Lyttæ.
———— Ceræ compositum.	———— Ceræ.
———— Lithargyri.	———— Plumbi.
———— Lithargyri composi- tum.	———— Galbani composi- tum.
———— Lithargyri cum Hy- drargyro.	———— Hydrargyri.
———— Lithargyri cum Re- sina.	———— Resinæ.
———— Picis Burgundicæ compositum.	———— Picis compositum.

FORMER NAMES.	NEW NAMES.
Ferrum ammoniacale.	Ferrum ammoniatum.
—— vitriolatum.	Ferri Sulphas.
Flores Benzoës.	Acidum benzoïcum.
—— Sulphuris loti.	Sulphur lotum.
Fœniculum dulce, <i>Semen</i> .	Fœniculi Semina.
Gambogia.	Cambogia.
Genista, <i>Cacumen</i> .	Spartii Cacumina.
Helleboraster, <i>Folium</i> .	Hellebori fœtidi Folia.
Helleborus albus, <i>Radix</i> .	Veratri Radix.
Hydrargyrus calcinatus.	Hydrargyri Oxydum rubrum.
—— cum sulphure.	—— Sulphuretum nigrum.
—— muriatus.	—— Oxymurias.
—— sulphuratus ruber.	—— Sulphuretum rubrum.
—— nitratus ruber.	—— Nitrico-oxydum.
Jalapium, <i>Radix</i> .	Jalapæ Radix.
Kali acetatum.	Potassæ Acetas.
—— præparatum.	Potassæ Subcarbonas.
—— purum.	Potassa fusa.
—— sulphuratum.	Potassæ Sulphuretum.
—— tartarizatum.	—— Tartras.
—— vitriolatum.	—— Sulphas.
Lac Ammoniæ.	Mistura Ammoniæ.
—— Amygdalæ.	—— Amygdalæ.
—— Asa fœtidæ.	—— Assafœtidæ.
—— Guaiaci.	—— Guaiaci.
Lapis calaminaris.	Calamina.
Linimentum Ammoniæ.	Linimentum Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis.
Linum, <i>Semen</i> .	Lini usitatissimi Semina.
Lithargyrus.	Plumbi Oxydum semivitrium.
Magnesia alba.	Magnesiæ Carbonas.
—— vitriolata.	Magnesiæ Sulphas.
—— usta.	Magnesia.
Marrubium album.	Marrubium.
Mel acetatum.	Oxymel.
Mentha piperitis.	Mentha Piperita.
—— sativa.	—— viridis.
Mistura camphorata.	Mistura Camphoræ.
—— cretacea.	—— Cretæ.

FORMER NAMES.

Mistura moschata.
Mucilago Seminis Cydonii mali.

Natron præparatum.
—— tartarizatum.
—— vitriolatum.
Nitrum.

Oleum Succini rectificatum.
Oxymel Æruginis.

Papaver album, *Capsula*.
—— erraticum, *Flos*.

Pilulæ Opii.
—— Scillæ.
Pix burgundica.
Pulvis Aloës cum Guaiaco.
—— aromaticus.
—— opiatum.

Raphanus rusticanus, *Radix*.
Rhabarbarum, *Radix*.
Rosa damascena, *Petalum*.
—— rubra, *Petalum*.

Saccharum non purificatum.
Sal Ammoniacus.
—— muriaticus.
Santalum rubrum.
Scammonium, *Gummi-resina*.
Seneka, *Radix*.
Serpentaria virginiana, *Radix*.
Sperma Ceti.
Spina cervina, *Bacca*.
Spiritus camphoratus.
—— vinosus rectificatus.
—— vinosus tenuior.
Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum.
Sulphuris Flores.

Tartari Crystalli.
Tinctura Opii camphorata.

Tinctura Ferri muriati.

NEW NAMES.

Mistura Moschi.
Decoctum Cydoniæ.

Sodæ Subcarbonas.
Soda tartarizata.
Sodæ Sulphas.
Potassæ Nitras.

Oleum Succini.
Linimentum Æruginis.

Papaveris somniferi Capsulæ.
Rhœados Petala.

Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio.
—— Scillæ compositæ.
Pix arida.
Pulvis Aloës compositus.
—— Cinnamomi compositus.
—— Cornu usti cum Opio.

Armoraciæ Radix.
Rhei Radix.
Rosæ centifoliæ Petala.
—— Gallicæ Petala.

Saccharum.
Ammoniacæ Murias.
Sodæ Murias.
Pterocarpi Lignum.
Scammoneæ Gummi-resina.
Senegæ Radix.
Serpentariæ Radix.
Cetaceum.
Rhamni Baccæ.
Spiritus Camphoræ.
—— rectificatus.
—— tenuior.
Antimonii Sulphuretum præcipitatum.
Sulphur sublimatum.

Potassæ Supertartras.
Tinctura Camphoræ composita.

Tinctura Ferri Muriatis.

FORMER NAMES.	NEW NAMES.
Thus.	Abietis Resina.
Trifolium paludosum, <i>Herba.</i>	Menyanthes.
Vinum Antimonii tartarizati.	Liquor Antimonii tartarizati.
Vitriolum cæruleum.	Cupri Sulphas.
Unguentum Picis.	Unguentum Picis liquidæ.
————— Resinæ flavæ.	Ceratum Resinæ flavæ.
————— Spermatis Ceti.	Unguentum Cetacei.
Zincum calcinatum.	Zinci Oxydum.
————— vitriolatum.	———— Sulphas.

In the preceding Tables the following articles should have been included.

FORMER NAMES.	NEW NAMES.
Æther vitriolicus.	Æther rectificatus.
Oleum vini.	Oleum æthereum.
Sal. Cornu cervi.	Ammoniaë subcarbonas.
Syrupus Corticis Aurantii.	Syrupus Aurantii.
———— Limonis succi.	———— Limonum.
———— Papaveris albi.	———— Papaveris.
———— ————— erratici.	———— Rhœados.

**MED. CHIR. SOC.
ABERDEEN.**

INDEX,

LATIN AND ENGLISH.

For the purpose of facilitating reference to the Contents of this Work, the Latin and English names of the different Preparations are included in one Index, and with the same view, the abbreviated words, which are the same in the two Languages, are not repeated. As for example:

Tinct. Fox-glove. } so that when *Tinct.* is coupled with an
 — Digitalis. } English word, it stands for *Tincture*, and
 when with a Latin one, *Tinctura*.

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